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Ellen Suscombe

1862.











**Ham Anastatic Drawing Society.**

**1861.**







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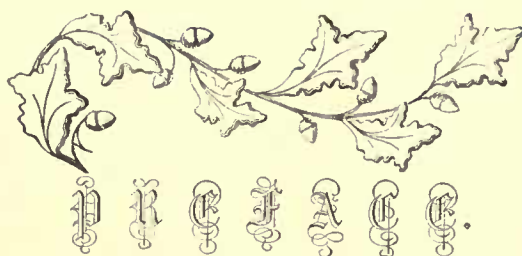
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**A** LONG preface is unnecessary in introducing to the members of THE ILAM ANASTATIC DRAWING SOCIETY, the second year's issue of drawings. It will be at once observed that a larger selection of subjects, from a larger number of contributors, is provided this year; and without presumption it may be added, that greater accuracy of detail has been obtained, as well as superior execution. It is hoped that as the experience of each year enables the artist-members to use their pens with more facility, a progressive improvement in these respects will be witnessed, and that one immediate result will be the addition of many new names to our subscription list.

It must be borne in mind that the production of highly-finished drawings, as such, is not the simple object of the Society. The anastatic process would hardly be selected as the instrument for such an end. The main object, as was stated last year, is to form a nucleus for the collection of truthful sketches, illustrating the topography, specially in respect of mediæval remains, of our native land.

However much Englishmen may pride themselves on the improvements of modern times, they nevertheless cling with affectionate fondness to the architectural relics of those earlier ages, in which were sown the seeds of our present prosperity—and herein consists the great value of the anastatic process, that by it we are enabled to preserve and multiply, at the very smallest expense, memorials of such relics. These observations are thrown out in answer to the expostulation which is often heard from amateur artists in water-colours and other styles of drawing: "Why make drawings in that cold, hard, unartistic anastatic ink?" they say. That these epithets do not necessarily apply, in *all* cases, to such drawings, it is hoped the present volume will prove; whilst on the other hand our critics must remember what has been already said, that the *first* object of the Society is not to produce a collection of brilliant drawings, valuable in themselves irrespectively of the interest attaching to the subjects delineated, but by availing ourselves of this, the simplest and most inexpensive means to the end, to aid, however humbly, in perpetuating memorials of the fragments of antiquity, and objects of antiquarian interest, which, in spite of Time and Railways, are still so thickly scattered throughout "Old England" and the sister isle.



At the same time we are persuaded that our own contributors will not overlook the importance of paying careful attention to the rules of drawing ; and while devoting their chief attention to accuracy of detail and general truthfulness in the main subject, will not neglect to work up the accessories of the pictures, (if we may so call them,) the foreground, trees, figures, &c., so as to dispel the\* prejudices which have arisen in the minds of some, against the anastatic process, and the Societies which, like our own, have availed themselves of that useful invention.

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*All communications may be addressed as before, to*

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*Mr. Cowell, Anastatic Printer, Buttermarket, Ipswich, will supply, at a most trifling cost, the materials necessary for anastatic drawing, as well as a pamphlet containing full information on the whole subject of the invention and its use.*



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I. The Red Castle, Hawkstone, Salop. (*Rev. H. Meynell.*) We are told by Dugdale that this castle was built in the reign of Henry III; but an ancient M.S. in the Audley family proves it to have had a much earlier existence. It is there said that Maud, the wife of William the Conqueror, gave to John de Audley, and to his heirs, the lands about Red Castle in the county of Salop, for service done by him to the state. Leyland, who was in Shropshire in the year 1539, writes in his Itinerary, vol. 7, page 19,—“Red Castel by Whitchurch (a late the Lorde Audeles, viii miles plaine Northe from Shrewsbiri, now all ruinus; it hath been strong, and hath decayid many a day.” And Camden remarks that in his time nothing remained but decayed walls.

It must, however, have been partly rebuilt, for in the time of Charles I, Rowland Hill, Esq., a zealous royalist, hid himself in an adjoining glen, and being discovered, was imprisoned in the Red Castle, while his house at Hawkstone was ransacked by the Rebels.

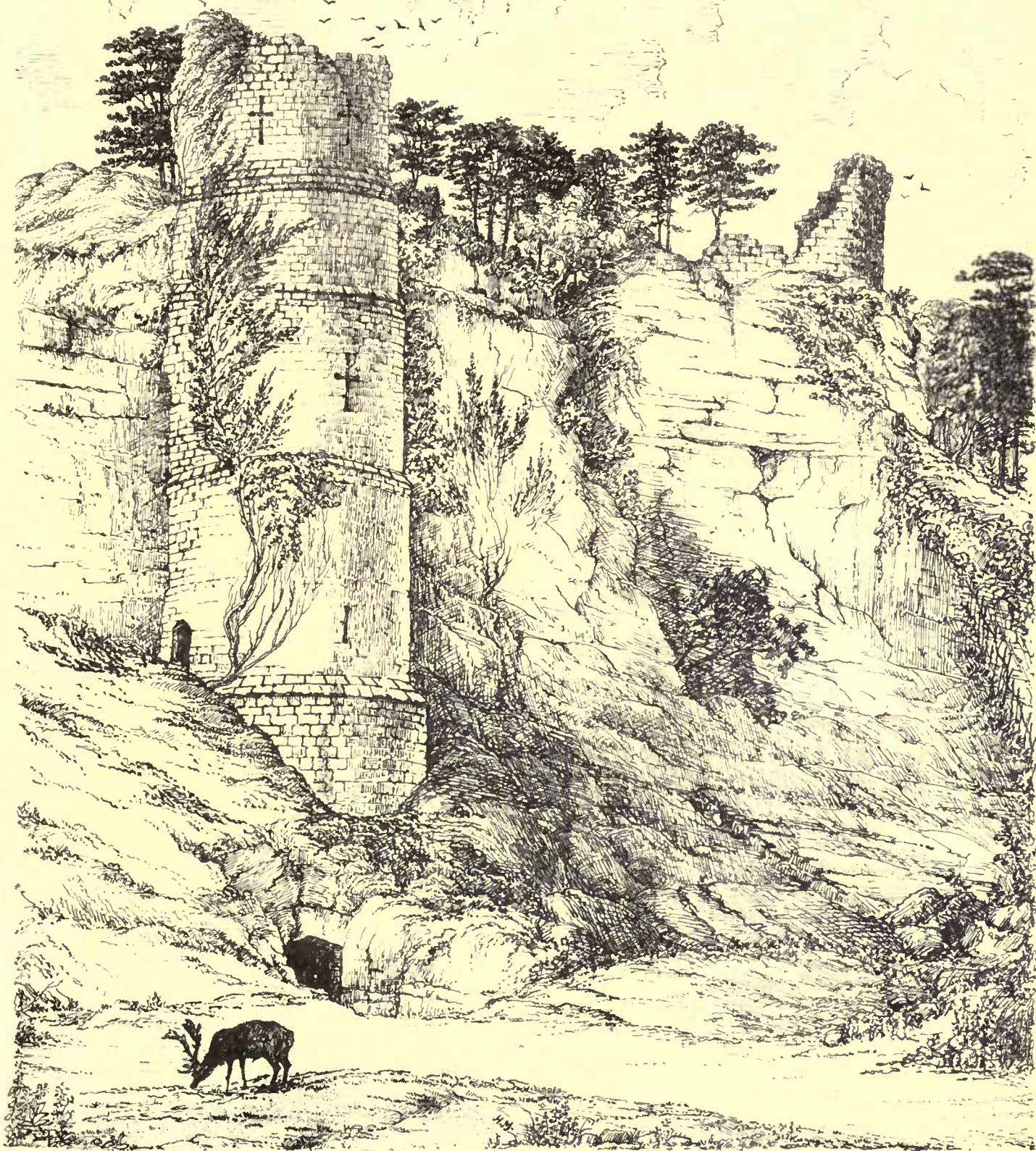
The castle itself was soon after demolished.

The tower or keep which is represented in the drawing, rises from the lower doorway in the glen in Hawkstone park, to the height of 105 feet, while beneath the doorway is a well or dungeon of about the same depth, hewn out of the solid sandstone rock. Another small doorway above, gave entrance to an upper chamber in the tower, conjectured to be that of the lords of the castle.

Near this dungeon a coffin was found embedded in the rock, containing bones; coins, also, of the reign of Henry II, have been found here, together with barbed arrow heads and other curiosities.

It will be interesting to the members of the *Ilam* Anastatic Society, to be told that Dr. Johnson, in his “Diary of a Journey into N. Wales, in the year 1774,” a literary fragment edited in 1816, by R. Duppa, L.L.B., devotes several pages to a comparison of the picturesque beauties of *Ilam* and Hawkstone. He concludes characteristically: “*Ilam* is the fit abode of pastoral virtue, and might properly diffuse its shades over nymphs and swains. Hawkstone can have no fitter inhabitants than giants of mighty bone and bold emprise; men of lawless courage and heroic violence. Hawkstone should be described by Milton, and *Ilam* by Parnel.”





THE RED CASTLE . HAWKSTONE .











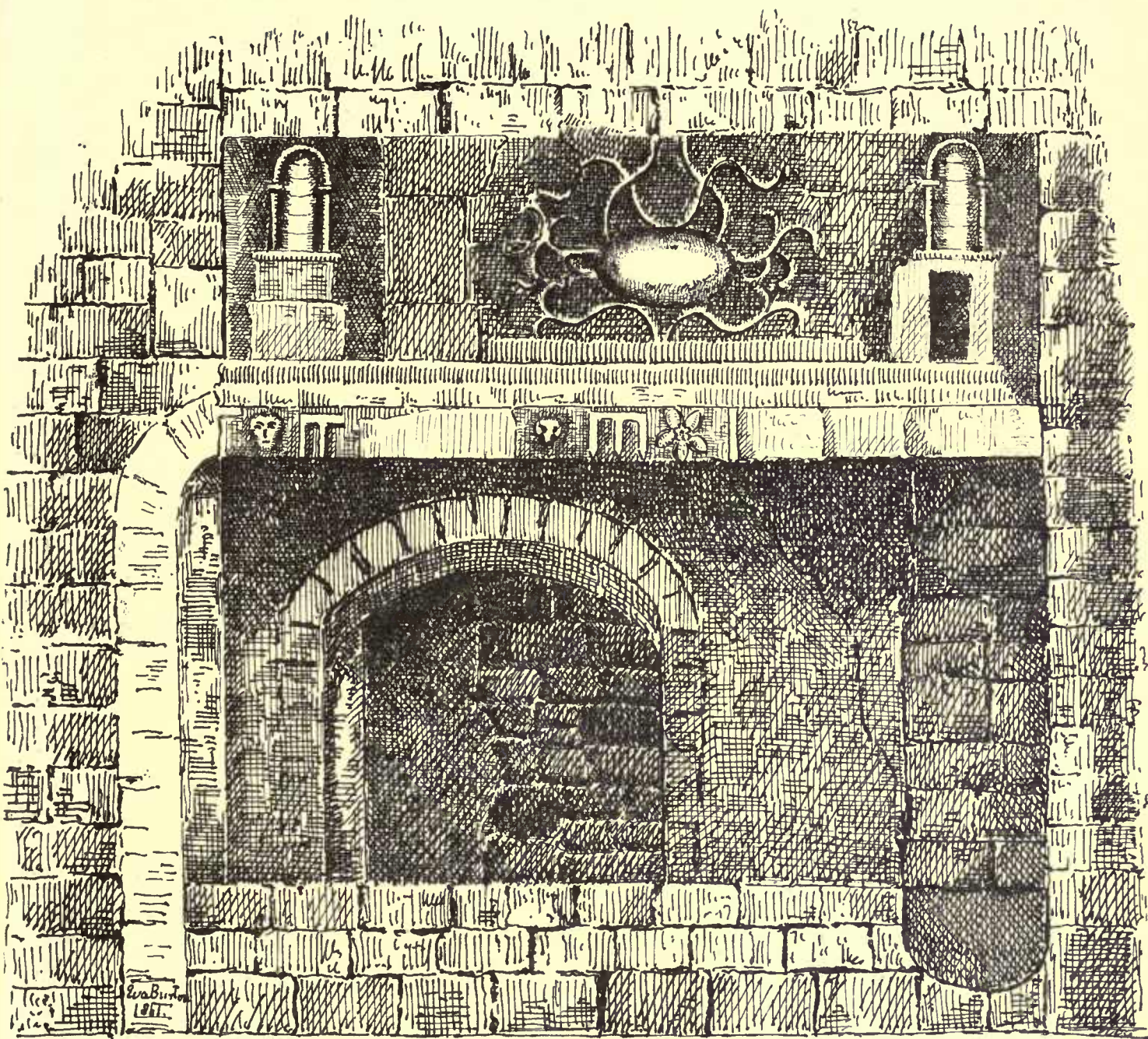
II. Old Fire-place in Moreton Corbet Castle, Shropshire. (*Miss Eva Burton.*) This ancient ruined building is situated near the river Roden, 8 miles north-east of Shrewsbury. It was formerly called Moreton Toret, and retained that name as late as 1516. There was a castle here, although probably of no great pretensions, as early as the year 1215, when, in consequence of Bertram Toret's disloyalty, it was seized upon by King John, and consigned by him to the keeping of Thomas de Erdinton. In the reign of Henry III, a Sir Richard Corbet married the heiress of Toret.

Robert Corbet, who succeeded his father in 1578, is said to have brought with him from Italy, the designs for this stately mansion, the dilapidated remains of which still exist, and which was originally planned in a style of architectural elegance hitherto unknown in this country, full details of which were exhibited by J. B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., at the meeting of the Archæological Institute held in Shrewsbury, in 1855.

The death, however, of the above-named Robert Corbet, in July 1583, prevented his designs from being fully carried out, and hence, his project was left unfinished. On the demise of Sir Richard Corbet, in 1606, his brother Vincent is said to have completed a portion of the noble structure, which was subsequently occupied as a family residence, a very long inventory of the household goods being still extant.

In 1644 the parliament garrisoned the mansion against King Charles I. During the civil contentions of that period, it was partly burnt and dismantled, and although the present proprietor protects the ruins with due care, it is now too late to repair the wanton havoc sanctioned or permitted.





Old Fireplace : Moreton Corbet :











III. Tombs of Talbots, Whitchurch, Salop. (*Miss Allen.*) The church at Whitchurch, dedicated to S. Alkmund, stands on the site of a former edifice, which fell down July 31st, 1711. Dean Swift is recorded as having subscribed £5 to the building fund, Whitchurch being a well known halting place on the high-road to Ireland, in those days.

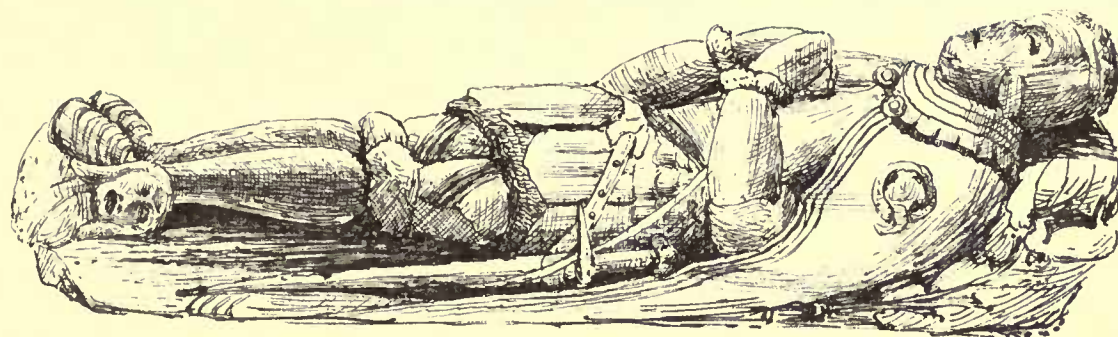
The monuments of the Talbots were removed from the ruins of the old structure. The most remarkable of these monuments are the two here represented. The upper figure is the portrait of our English Achilles, Sir John Talbot, first Earl of Shrewsbury, so renowned in France that no man in that kingdom dared to encounter him single-handed. It is said that in one of his battles in France, he was struck by an arrow from a cross-bow, and fell from his horse, severely wounded. The French soldiers rushed to seize him, but his faithful body-guard, composed of those who held lands of him in Shropshire, by feudal service, seeing the danger of their chief, flew to the rescue. The struggle was maintained for a considerable period, it ended at last in the entire defeat of the French; and the earl, to shew his gratitude, told the survivors that in memory of their courage and devotion, his body should be buried in the porch of their church, that as they had fought and strode over it while living, so should they and their children for ever pass over it and guard it when dead.

Sir John Talbot was created Earl of Shrewsbury by King Henry VI. At the siege of Châtillon his horse was shot under him, and he himself being dangerously wounded, died July 20th, 1453, and was buried at Rouen in Normandy, but his body was afterwards removed to Whitchurch.

The lower figure, in priest's robes, represents Sir John Talbot, rector of Whitchurch, carved in alabaster.

There is a free Grammar School at Whitchurch, and the preamble to the endowment deed, dated 16th September 1550, states that Sir John Talbot, late parson of Whitchurch, intended to found in his lifetime, a free school in the town of Whitchurch, for the bringing up of youth in virtue and learning, and that he had delivered into the hands of Thomas Cotton the sum of £200 towards its erection and establishment, but that he, the said John Talbot, died before the accomplishment of the same. *From Bagshawe's History of Shropshire.*





SIR JOHN TALBOT, EARL of SHREWSBURY.



SIR JOHN TALBOT, RECTOR of WINGHAM.











IV. High Ercall Church, Shropshire. (*Miss Allen.*) Izaak Walton, in his Life of George Herbert, tells us that "his mother was Magdalen Newport, the youngest daughter of Sir Richard, and sister to Sir Francis Newport, of High Arkall, in the co. of Salop, knt., and grandfather of Francis, Lord Newport, now Comptroller of his Majesty's Household. A family that for their loyalty have suffered much in their estates, and seen the ruin of that excellent structure where their ancestors have long lived, and been memorable for their hospitality." The ruins of the mansion are shewn in the sketch near the west end of the church.

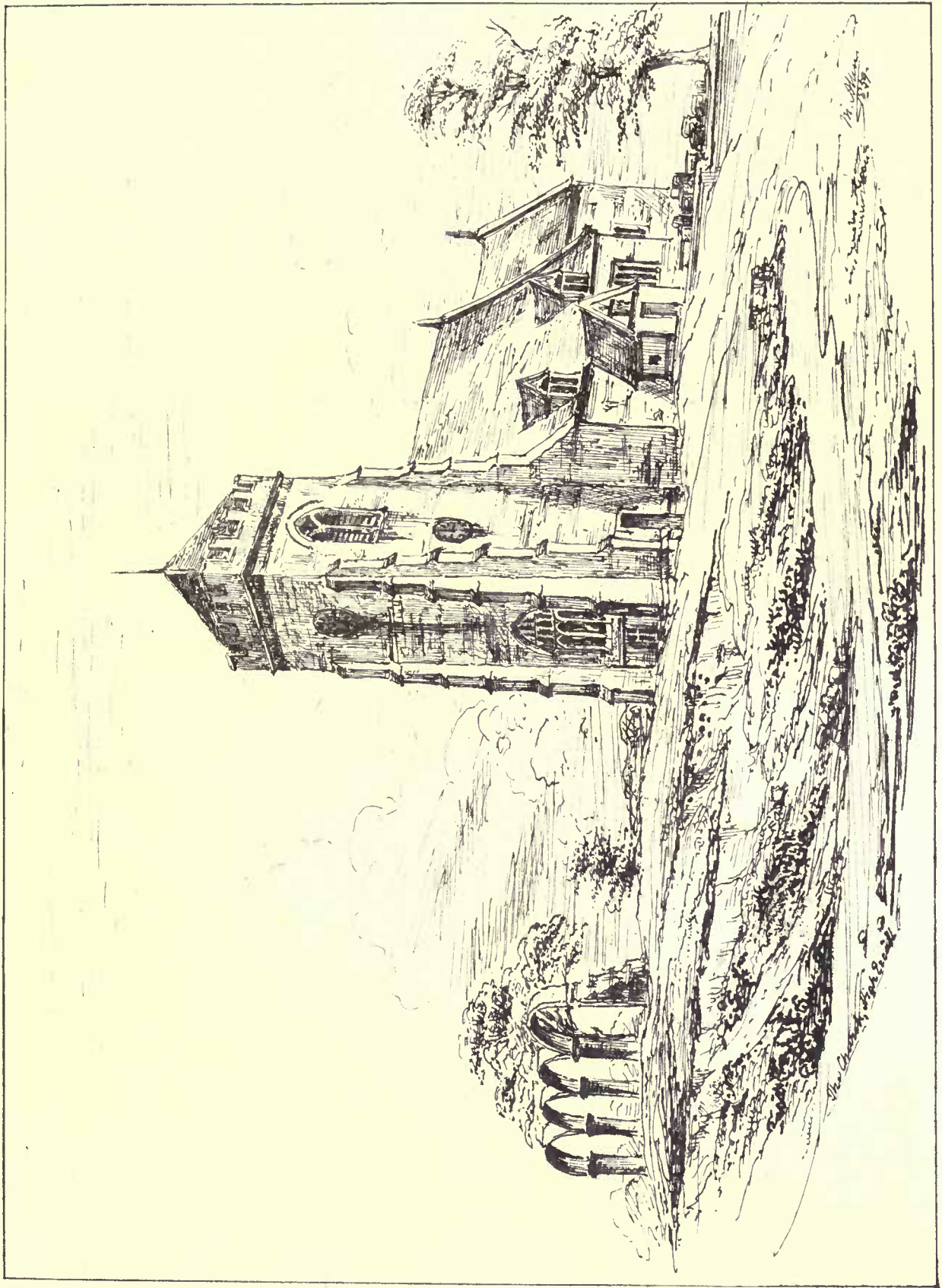
There are several objects of interest in the interior of the church itself:

1. A monumental effigy of a crusader in chain armour, assigned by tradition to "one of the Ercalls."

2. A sepulchral slab to the memory of Dame Eleanor Le Strange, the epitaph on which remains:—*Dame Alianore Lestrange de Blancmister (Whitechurch) gist ici, Dieu de sa alme eit merci.* The date is about 1300.

3. An ancient font of rude Norman design, which belonged to Ercall church, is now in Shrewsbury Abbey. *Eyton's Antiquities of Shropshire.*











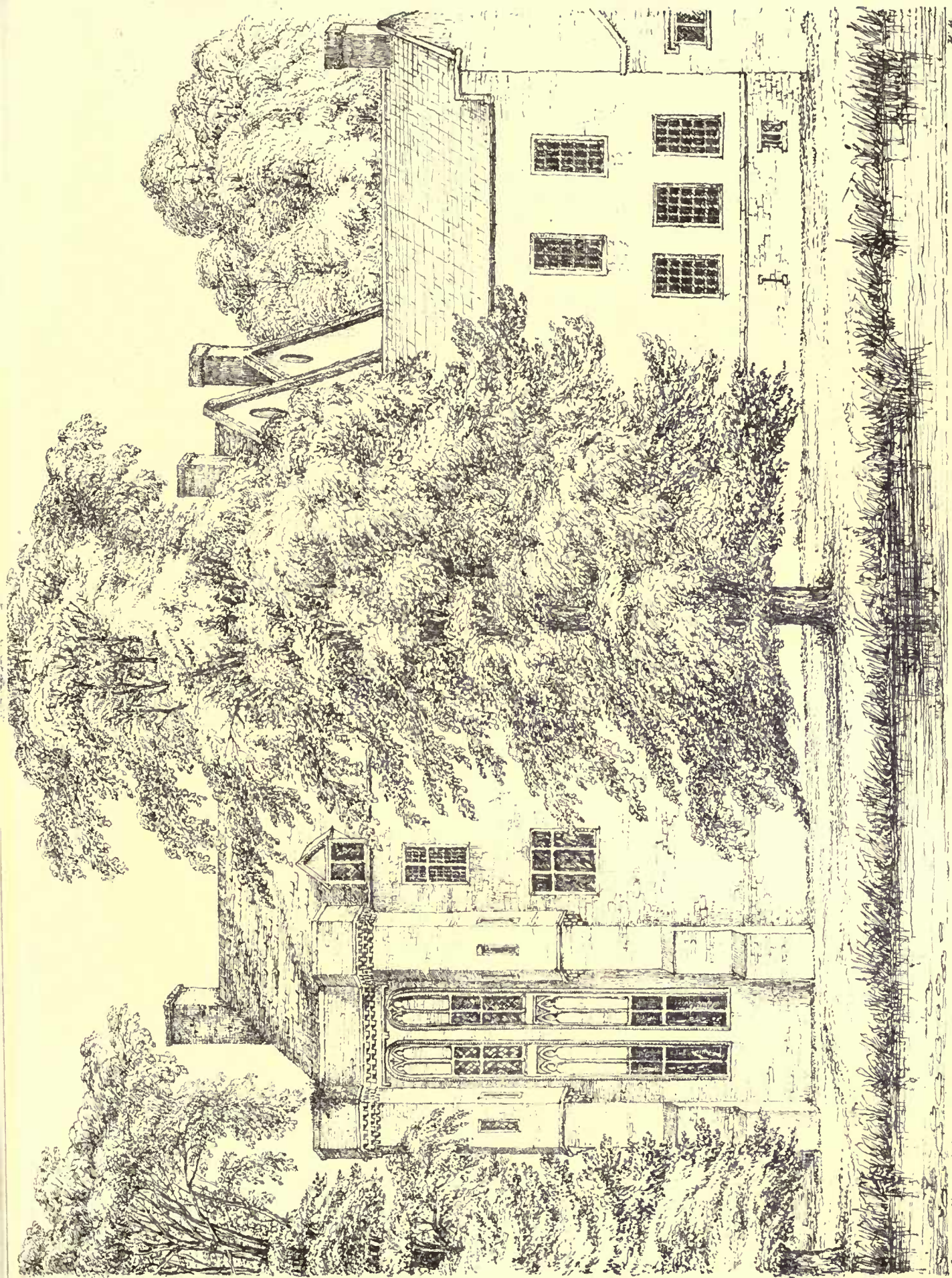


V. Repton Priory, Derbyshire. (*Rev. H. Meynell.*) This house, now the residence of the head master of Repton School, was built by the Thackers, about a century and a half ago, upon the foundation of the Prior's Lodgings. The only remains of the original priory building is the Brick Tower, overhanging the banks of the old Trent, which is represented in the drawing.

This tower (which was once surrounded with battlements) is an early specimen of the revival of the use of brick in the reign of Henry VI; this date being fixed by the rebus and initials of Overton, one of the priors of that reign, which are still to be seen in a lower room.

No notice need here be given of the other well-known antiquities of Repton; the refectory, the crypt, the archway entrance to the priory yard, or the more recently discovered foundations of the ancient church: to these relics of the past, every year is adding some fresh architectural feature of interest. The school chapel and the new boarding houses of the under masters, speak plainly of the flourishing condition of Repton school under the presidency of its excellent head master, the Rev. S. A. Pears, D.D.





Repton Priory.

from a sketch taken in 1846.











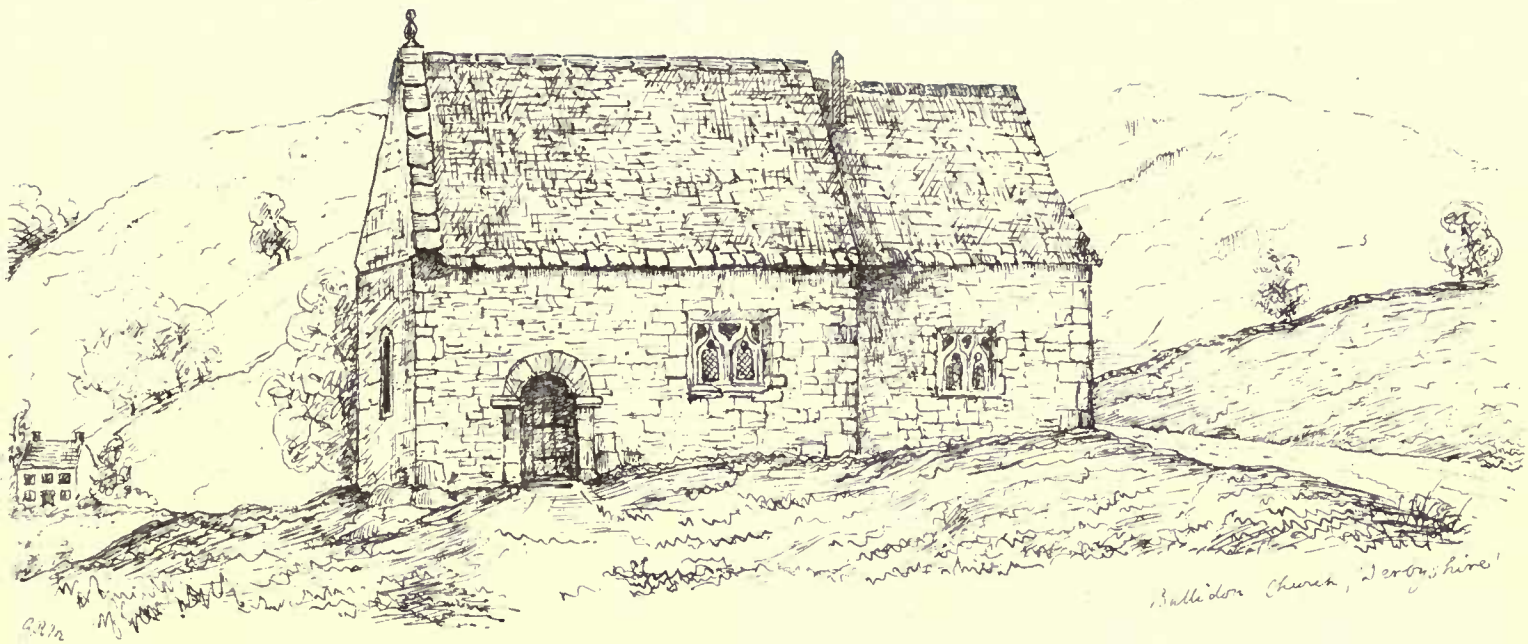
VI. *Churches of Ballidon and Thorpe, Derbyshire. (Rev. G. R. Mackarness.)* The architecture of the smaller churches in the Peak district in Derbyshire, as might be expected in so wild and mountainous a region, is not of a very ornate or interesting character. A rough sketch of two of these churches, to be followed by others, is here given.

Ballidon is a parochial chapelry in the parish of Bradbourne, served by the vicar of Bradbourne. Its endowment is very small. The little late third-pointed chapel stands on the bleak side of a limestone hill, with no enclosure, or churchyard fence around it, not far from one of the high-roads which connect Ashbourn with Matlock.

The picturesque village of Thorpe, not far distant, and close to Dovedale, boasts a church of greater antiquity, but still of very rude workmanship. There is Norman work in the quaint old tower. The interior is as poor as possible. It is a rectory, in the patronage of the see of Lichfield. The conical hill which rises in the distance, is Thorpe Cloud, one of the well-known and beautifully shaped hills which guard the entrance of Dovedale, just where the river emerges into the Ilam valley. The situation of the church-yard and rectory is one of singular beauty.

VII. *South Doorway, Bradbourne Church, Derbyshire. (Miss Evans, Ellastone.)* Bradbourne, the mother church of Ballidon, mentioned above, lies amidst the same range of limestone hills. The church is ancient, and has several Norman features of the same date as the door here represented. It is mentioned in Domesday Book, and seems to have been the mother church of most of the parishes scattered about the surrounding hills. It must have been an important place when, in 1205, it was given to the priory of Dunstable—if we may judge from the following extract, curiously illustrative of the changes which time has wrought, from the Chronicles of the Annals of Dunstable, made by Lysons. “When the church was given to the priory, it had a rector and two vicars. In 1214 the prior had a suit in the court at Rome, with the rector and vicars, with a view, as it is supposed, of displacing them. It was alleged that Robert, the rector, was son of Godfrey, a former rector; that Henry, one of the vicars, was son of John, his predecessor; and that William, the other vicar, besides other irregularities, went a hunting, forsaking his tonsure and clerical duties. When the church became vacant the convent sent one of their canons, who resided at Bradbourne, under the name of custos or warden, accounted with the priory for the profits, and provided for the cure of the church and its chapels. The prior kept a great flock of sheep in this parish, of which 800, it is stated in the annals, died in the year 1243.”





*Ballidon Church, Derbyshire*

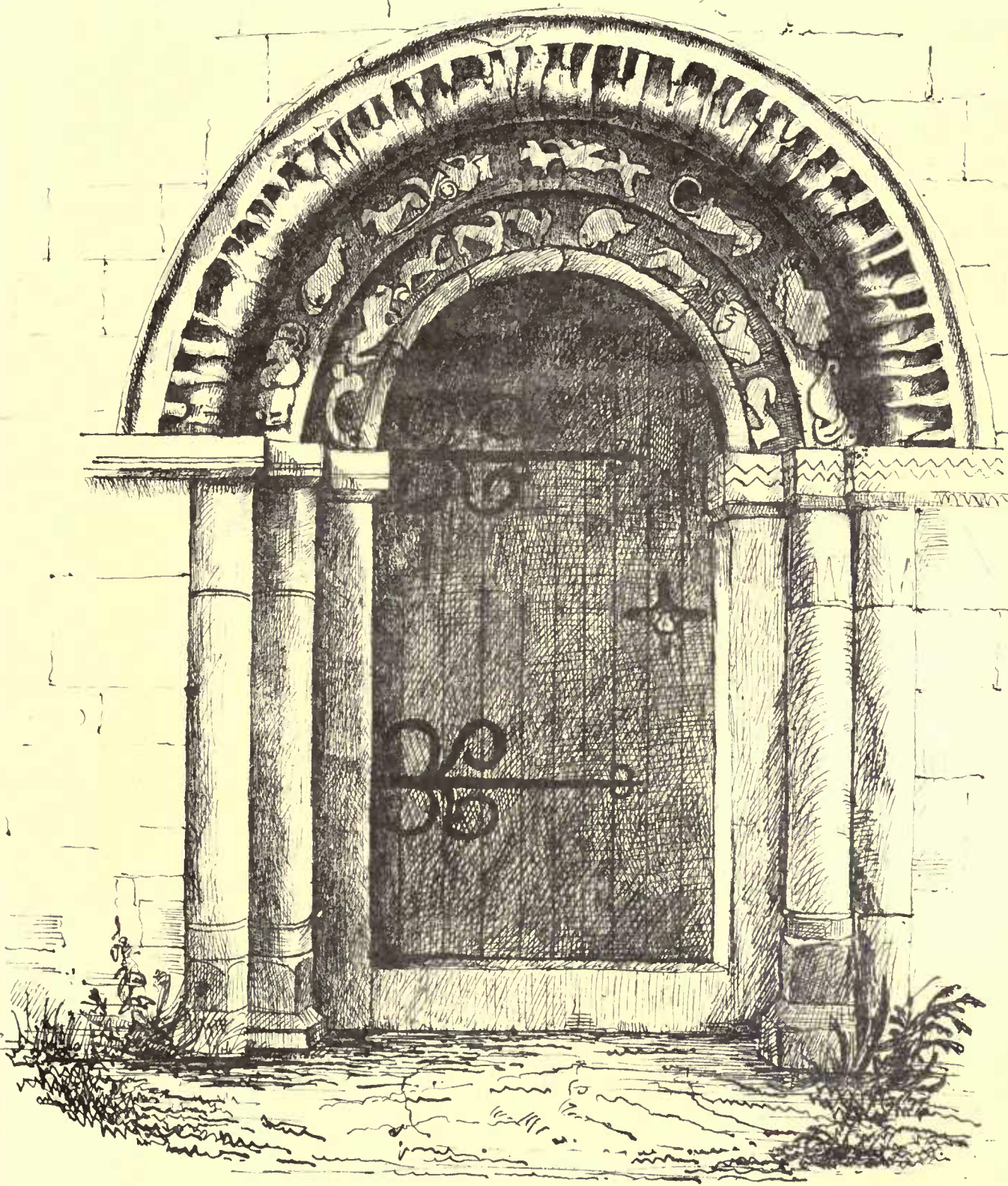


*Thorp Church, Derbyshire*









South Doorway of Bradbourne Church.





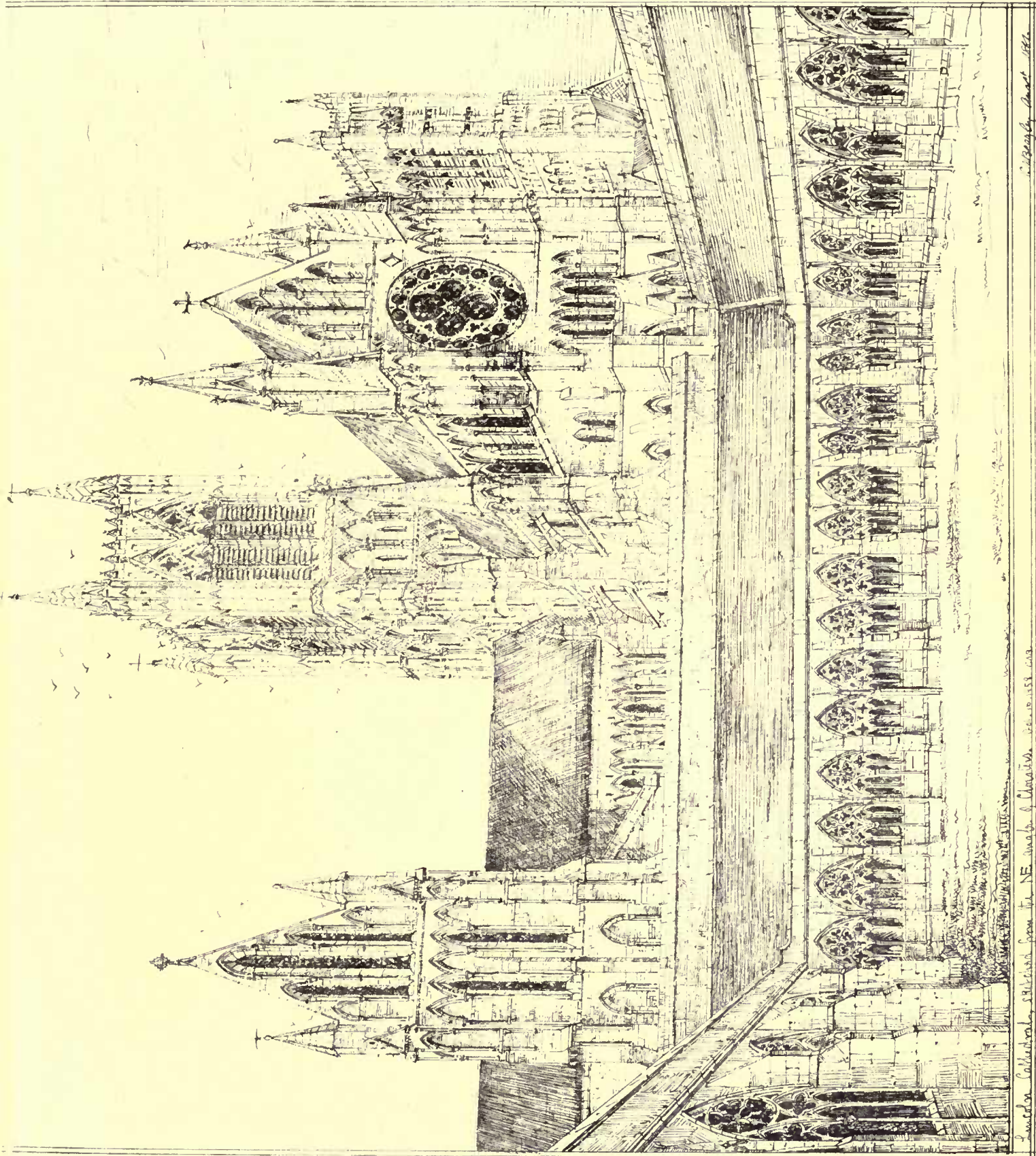






VIII. Lincoln Cathedral, from the Cloisters. (*C. Beazley, Esq.*)





Sanctorum Cathedral, sketch from the NE angle of elevation. 1858. 1858. 1858.

Sanctorum Cathedral 1858





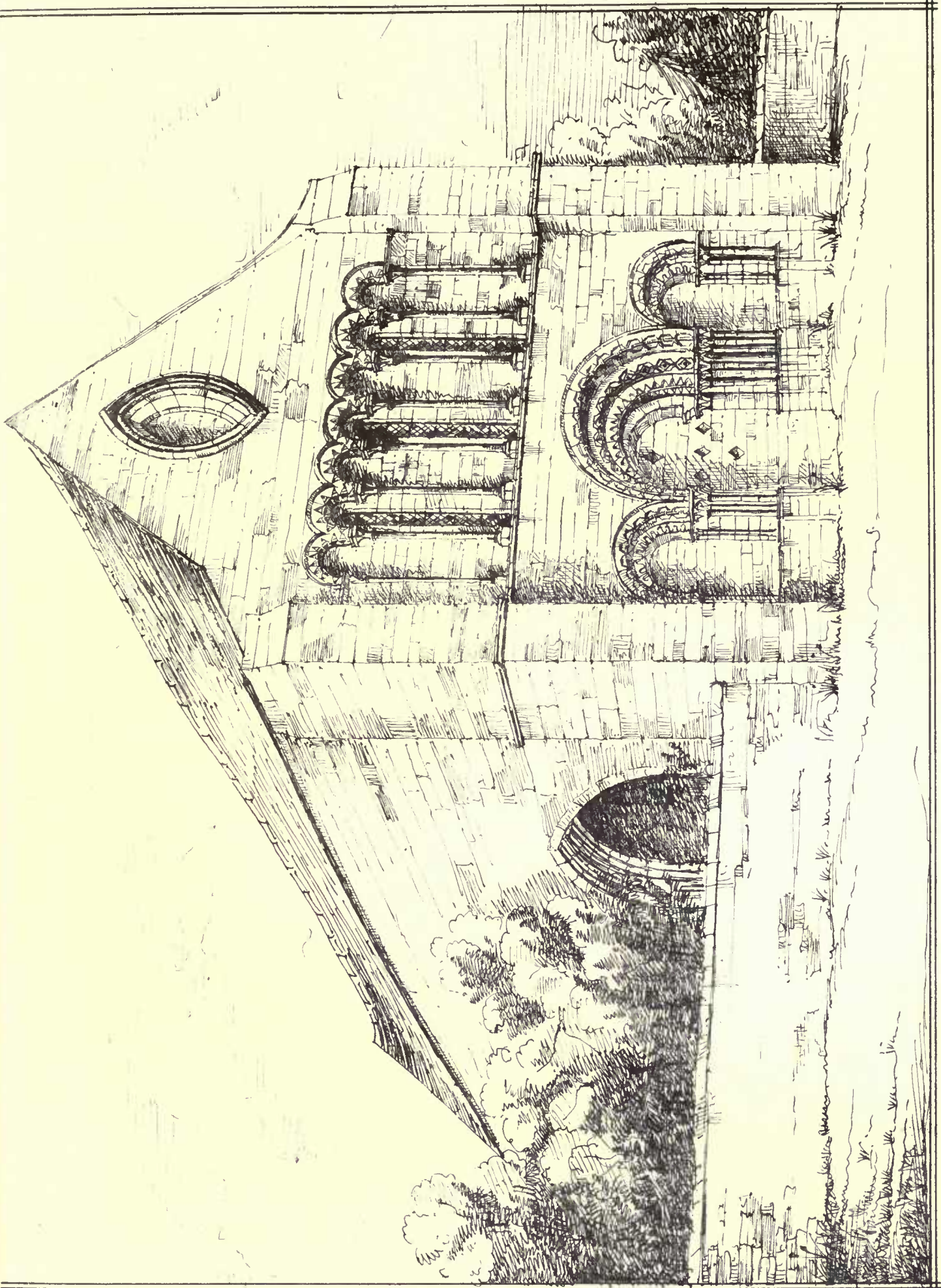






IX. Priory Chapel, Stamford. (*C. Beazley, Esq.*) This building is a good example of transition from Norman to first-pointed architecture. The chapel is now used for agricultural purposes !





Prayer Chapel near Stamford - C. N. Murphy drew







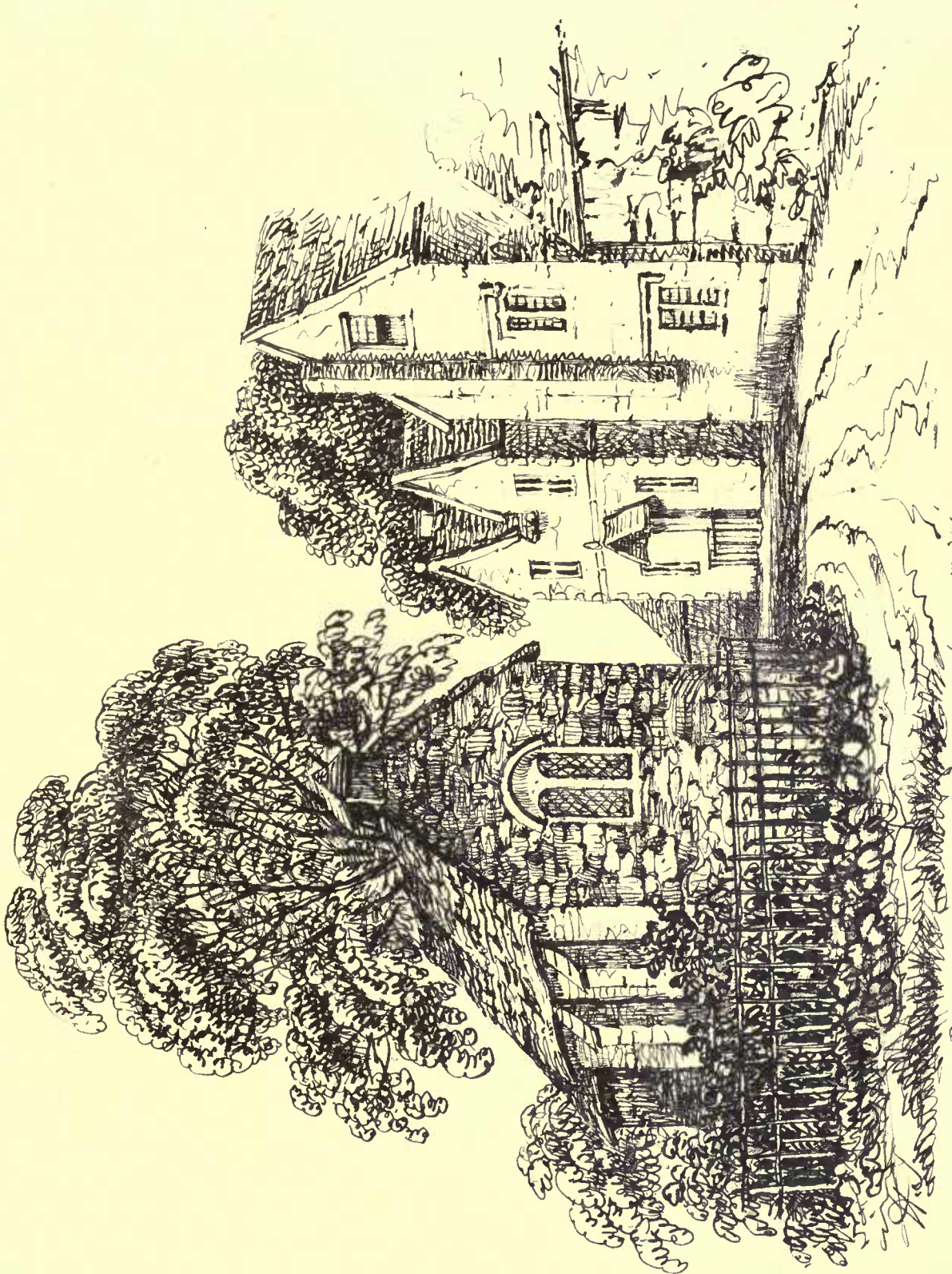




X. Bemerton Church, and Rectory, Wilts. (*Miss Tayleur.*) It was of this church, that we read in Izaak Walton's well-known life of George Herbert: "when at his induction he was shut into Bemerton church, being left there alone to toll the bell (as the law requires him) he staid so much longer than an ordinary time before he returned to those friends that staid expecting him at the church door, that his friend Mr. Woodnot looked in at the church window, and saw him lie prostrate on the ground before the altar: at which time and place (as he afterwards told Mr. Woodnot) he set some rules to himself, for the future manage of his life; and then and there made a vow to labour to keep them." and it was in this Rectory house that he wrote "the Country Parson," and lived for a few years that saintly life, which has so much endeared his memory to the whole church of England.

The present sketch will be not the less interesting, because Lord Herbert (of happy memory), and others have erected a more ornate structure to the memory of George Herbert—and it may be recorded here with satisfaction, that in the year 1861 a picture of "George Herbert at Bemerton," by the well-known artist, Dyce, should have been sold for something little short of a thousand pounds.





Bemerton Church & Rectory - Wiltshire











XI. Ludlow Castle, Shropshire. (*Miss Tayleur.*) If Ludlow castle possessed neither historic fame nor picturesque beauty, the one fact that here Milton's famous Mask of Comus was first performed, would be enough to ensure its celebrity. Beneath this ancient gateway, we may fancy John, Earl of Bridgewater, Lord President of Wales, with his splendid retinue, to have passed on the very day (Michaelmas 1634) on which this mask of Comus was presented before him, his sons, Lord Brackley and Mr. Thos. Egerton, and his daughter Lady Alice, performing the principal characters.

The castle is supposed to have been built by Roger de Montgomery, soon after the Conquest. It then passed into the possession of the crown—in the wars of the roses was principally in the hands of the house of York, and here Edward V was first proclaimed king. Situated, as it was then, on the very borders of Wales, it became, naturally, the residence of the Lords President of Wales, who held it in the Court of Marches. Here the accession of Prince Charles (afterwards Charles I) to the principality of Wales, was celebrated with uncommon magnificence, in 1616, and here, as has been already stated, Comus was acted in 1634, before the Lord President. It was garrisoned for the King, and only delivered up to the Parliament in 1646. In 1688, when the Lords President were discontinued, its decay commenced. The character of its present noble owner, the Earl of Powis, is a sufficient guarantee that it will not suffer now from neglect or wanton injury. The picturesque character of its situation is well known. Built in the north-west angle of the town, upon a rock, its massive walls look down on the other side, over a precipitous cliff, into the beautiful vale of Corve—the prospect combining wooded banks and rapid streams, and fine distant hills.









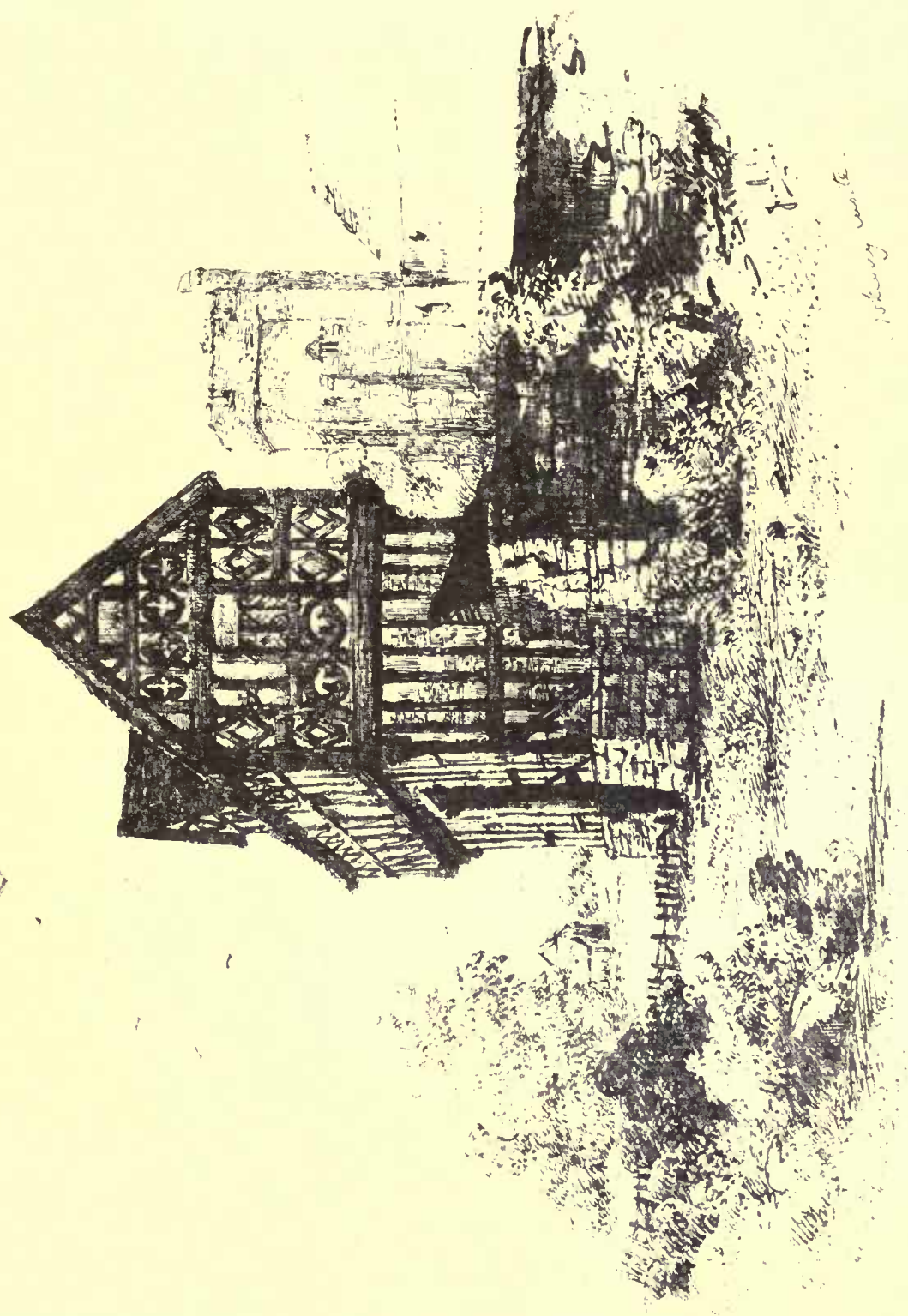






XII. Stokesay Castle. (*Miss Vaughan.*) Stokesay castle is situated in a fine wooded valley, about 7 miles N. of Ludlow, on the road to Shrewsbury. It is in a tolerably entire state, but it is uninhabited, and occupied only as farm-offices. The manor belonged to the family of Say, who sold it to the Lacies, to which last family it had reverted before 1273. It next passed to the Ludelawes, or Ludlows, and in 1291 Lawrence de Ludelawe obtained a license to strengthen with a wall of stone, and lime, and to crenellate his mansion at Stokesay. The buildings and court-yard are surrounded with a moat about 22 feet wide, which comes up close to the house, its only entrance being by a gate-house into the court-yard. The present gate-house is a rich specimen of Elizabethan timberwork, many of the earlier details of this castellated mansion are singularly interesting, and it is perhaps one of the most perfect 13th century buildings, which we possess. It now belongs to the Earl of Craven. *Vid. Hudson Turner's Domestic Architecture in England.*





Heavy water











XIII. Tomb of Humphrey Salwey, Stanford Church, Worcestershire. This monument was erected in the old parish church of Stanford, destroyed in the last century, and has been removed to the modern church, consecrated 1769.

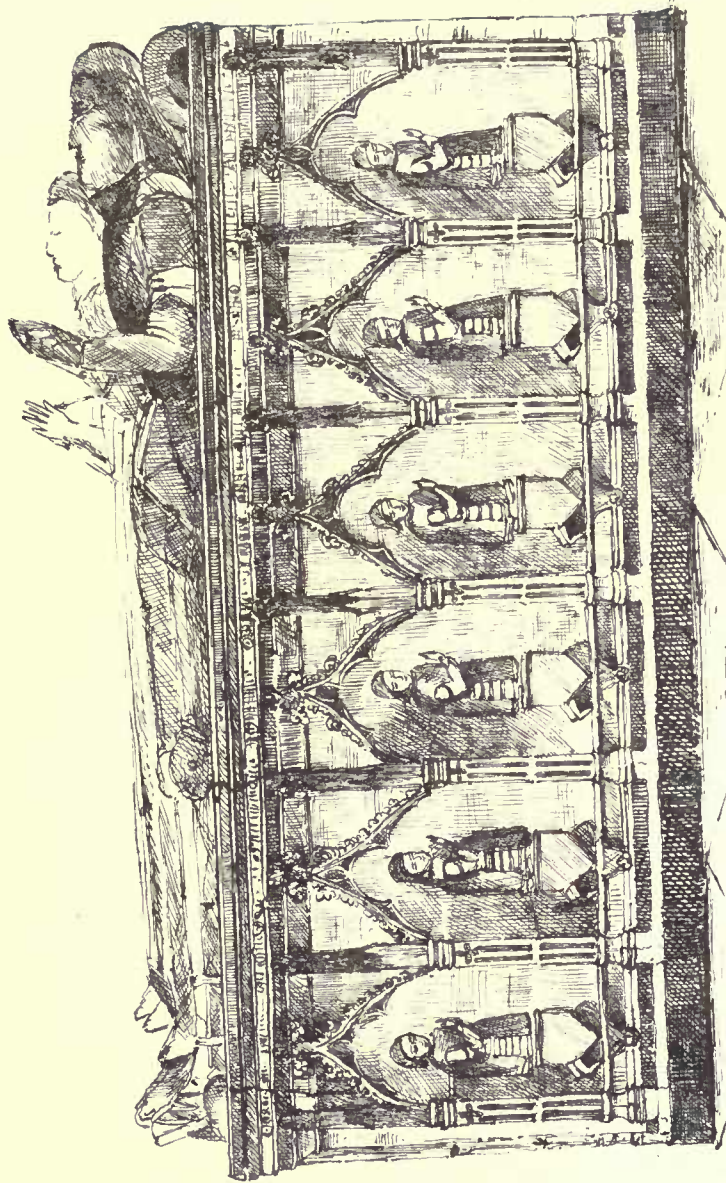
It represents, in alabaster, a man armed, except his head, supported by an helmet, on which is a wreath, and his crest. A collar of SS on his neck, and at his feet a lion—on his right, his wife with a bonnet laced down with fur, a rose on the top, at her feet two little dogs; at their heads and left sides kneel seven sons, armed, on their coats *sable* a saltire engrailed *or*, each with a shield. At their feet three daughters praying, with Salwey's arms on their gowns. Over all is written :

Hic jacet corpora Humfredi Salwey quondam domini de Stanford arm : et Jocosæ uxoris ejus, qui predictus Humfredus, quondam Marscallus Curiae regis Henrici Sexti, A.D. 14—.

This Humphrey Salwey was escheator of the county of Worcester, and marshall of Henry VI's court.

XIV. Southstone Rock, Worcester. This rock (according to Sir R. Murchison, the largest piece of travertine existing in Gt. Britain) is in the parish of Stanford, Worcestershire, near the river Teme. It contained a hermitage, near which are the slight remains of a chapel dedicated to S. John the Baptist, in which oblations were formerly offered at the shrine of the saint. It was part of the possessions of the abbey of Evesham. A stream of the purest water passes under the rock. *Communicated by Sir Thos. Winnington, Bart.*





Tomb of Humphrey Satwaj, Stanford.









Southstone Rock, Worcestershire.



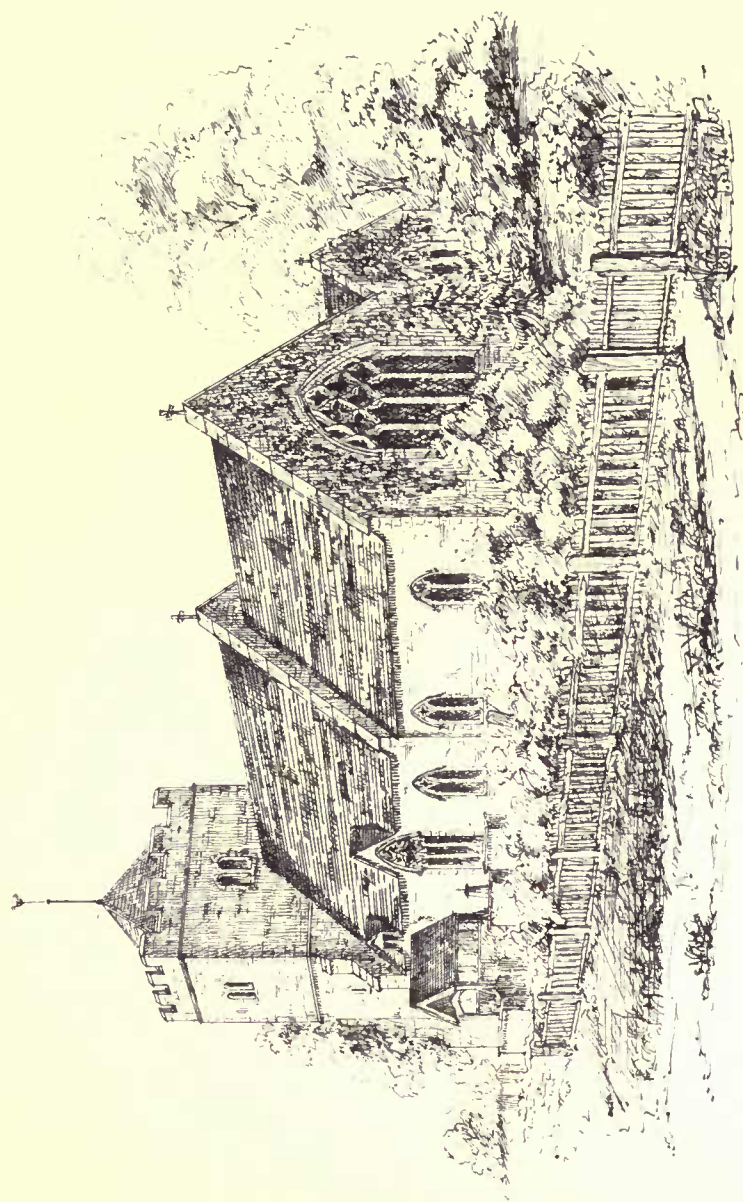






XV. S. Andrew's, Allensmore. (*J. S. Walker, Esq.*) This church is situated about four miles south of Hereford, and consists of chancel, vestry, and nave, in the middle-pointed style, and a third-pointed western tower. The chancel has a fine four-light reticulated east window, and two two-light windows on the south side. The tower is a massive structure, with embattled parapet and pyramidal roof. In the church-yard are the remains of the old cross. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Bishop of Hereford.





X. S. Andrew's : Allensmore : Herefordshire : 1861.









XVI. Stoke Prior Church, Herefordshire. (*J. S. Walker, Esq.*) As it is in contemplation to carry out extensive alterations in this church, a representation of the edifice in its present state becomes doubly interesting.

The ground plan comprises chancel, nave, south porch, and western tower. The chancel is first-pointed, having two lancet lights placed widely apart at the east end. The nave is Norman, and two or three of the original windows remain. A plain octagonal holy-water stoup, in an unusually perfect condition, is fixed to the wall just within the south doorway. The tower is very rude and massive, and is surmounted by a short boarded spire.

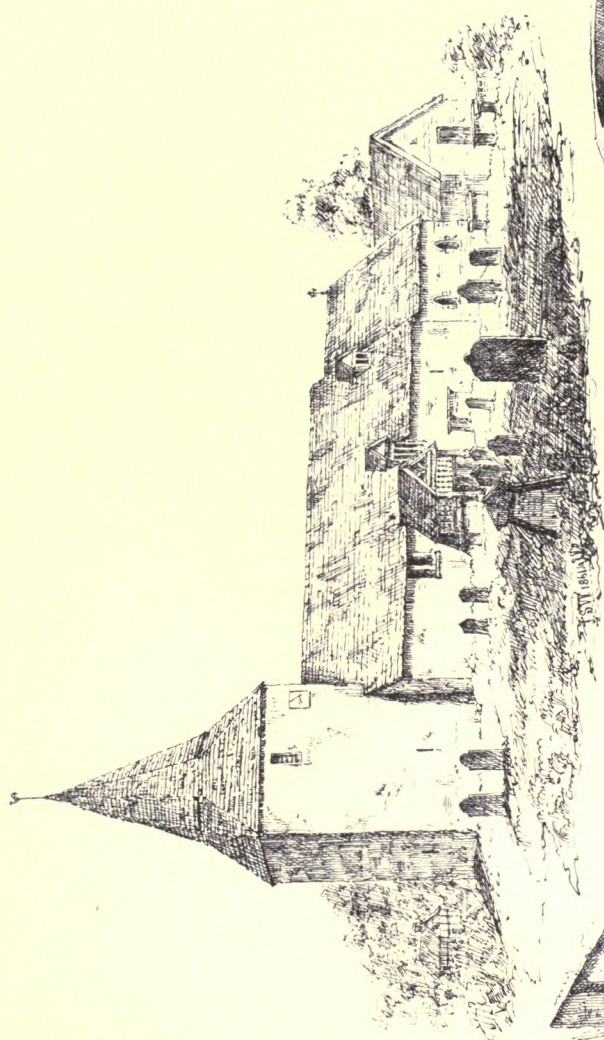
Among other ridiculous epitaphs in the church-yard is the following ;—

“ Take Pope’s advice—laugh while you may,  
Be candid when you can—  
But truth obliges me to say  
Here lies an honest man.”

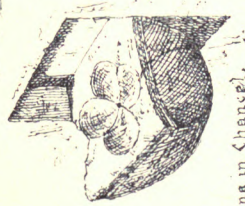
On a marble tablet within the church, it is said of a deceased lady, that she was “ taken ill at her friend Lady Pike’s ” !

Stoke Prior is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the vicar of Leominster.

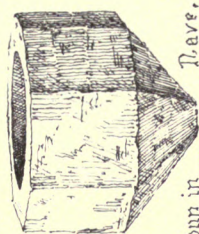




+ Stoke-Prior Church.  
Near Leominster. 1860.



Piscina in Chancel.



Stoup in Nave.



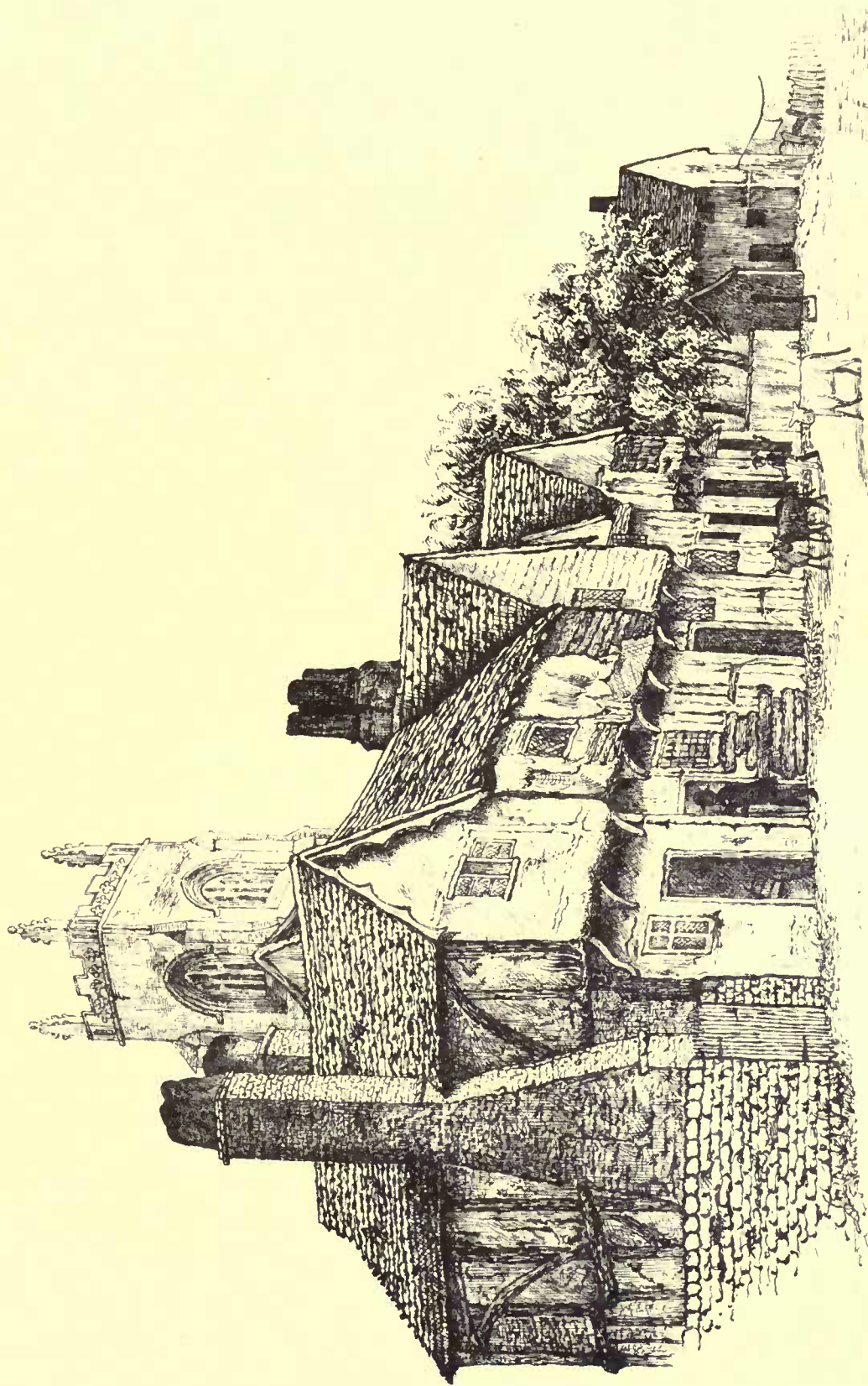






XVII. Old Street, Stoke by Nayland, Suffolk (*Miss Ware.*) In the old street at Stoke by Nayland are still seen the cage, stocks, and the whipping-post, which have all three been used as means of punishment for refractory persons within the memory of the present inhabitants. Just beyond them is one of the large wells so common in some parts of this county, built round, and thatched over. The church is dedicated to S. Mary. It has a fine tower, an exquisite font, representing the four evangelists and their emblems, and two porches, one on the N., the other on the S. side of the church.





Old Street - Stow by Stowland Suffolk

Stow









XVIII. Ruined Church, Kirby Bedon S. Mary's, near Norwich. (*Mrs. Luscombe.*)

The churches of Kirby Bedon S. Mary, and Kirby Bedon S. Andrew, are only divided from each other by the road. Another instance of such close proximity of two distinct parish churches occurs at Willingale Doe in Essex, and both are still used. At Kirby S. Mary's the church has long been in ruins, and no account can be found of the date at which it fell into disuse—probably at the time of the impropriation of the great tythes. The large trees growing within the nave give some idea of the length of time for which it has been deserted. The church of Kirby Bedon S. Andrews is seen in the sketch at the west end.





Ruins of Kirby Bedon, St Mary -  
Norfolk. E. Luscombe



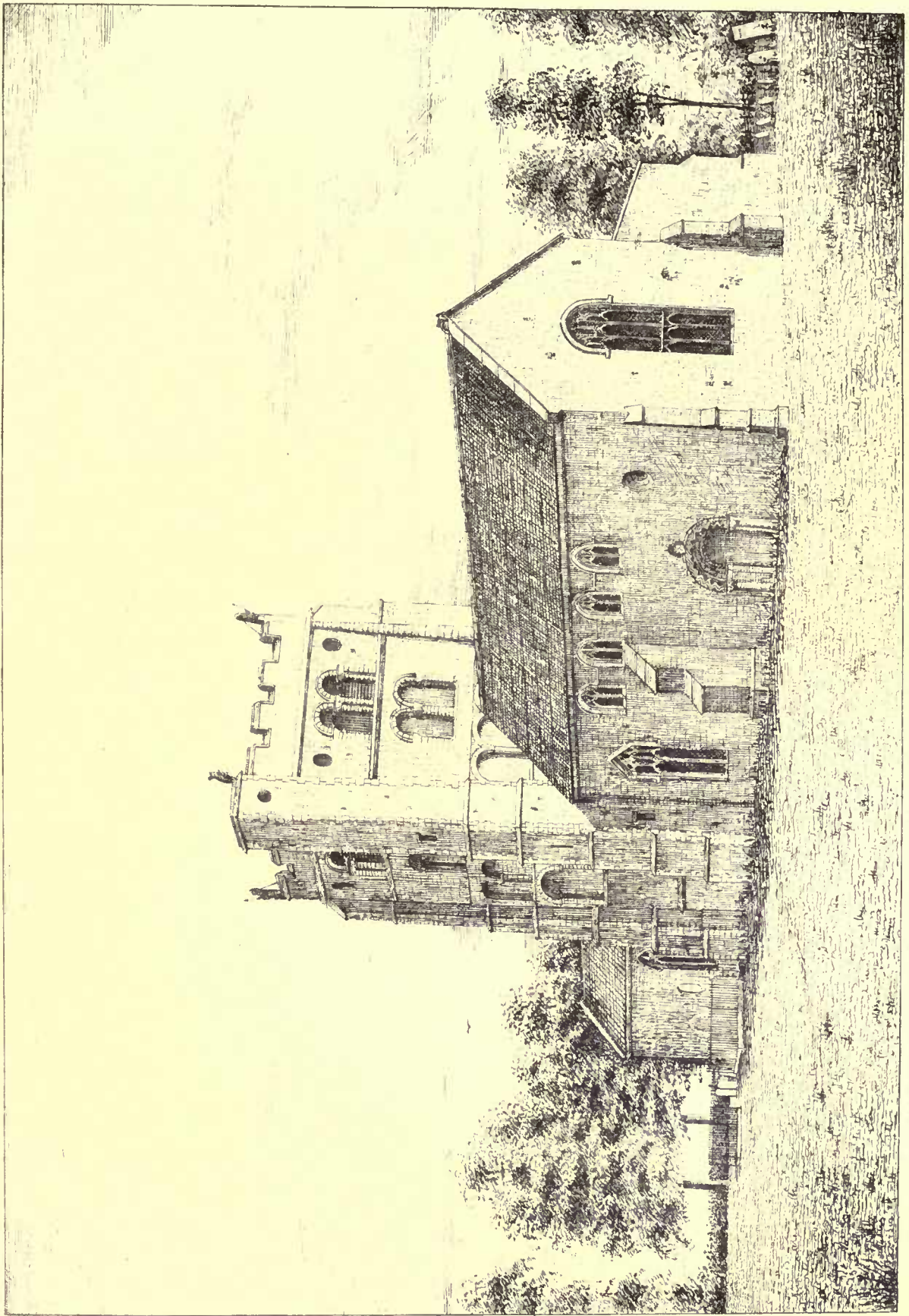






XIX. South Lopham Church. (*R. Tyrer, Esq.*) This fine building, the tower of which is almost as perfect as when it was erected, stands in a field, at a little distance from the village of South Lopham. The tower and part of the north wall, containing a doorway, are the only remains of the original structure, which is of Norman date. The present chancel is said to have been built in 1370, and the nave in 1479. The interior of the church is very plain, and contains nothing worthy of notice. The height of the tower is 60 feet. The villages of N. and S. Lopham are situated in the southern portion of the county of Norfolk, near the border of Suffolk.





North West View of South Lopham Church, Norfolk

Richard J. J. 1861.









XX. Entrance to Castle-Rising Castle, Norfolk. (*Mrs. Luscombe.*) Castle-Rising is 5 miles north-west of Lynn, on the left bank of a small river, not far from the sea. In fact it was once a place of considerable trade, but its harbour becoming blocked up, it fell into decay, and has now a population of only a few hundreds. The keep of its Norman castle is still standing. This, however, instead of being on a lofty mound or hill, as in most other fortresses of that date, is in a hollow area, surrounded by a high bank, and deep vallum, which was formerly surrounded by a fortified wall, and its entrance formed by a bridge and tower gateway.

In this fortress Isabel, wife of the unfortunate Edward II, was confined after the death of her favorite, Earl Mortimer. This confinement lasted from 1330 till her death in 1358.





Entrance to Castle Rising Castle - Norfolk.

E.L. 1862.









XXI. Chimney-piece from Sir Thomas Browne's House, Norwich. (*Mrs. Luscombe.*) This beautiful specimen of wood carving is no longer to be seen in its original position, having been removed from the house in S. Peter's Mancroft, when the latter was bought for the Savings Bank. It is now preserved in the house of — Birkbeck, Esq., Stoke Holy Cross, near Norwich. It is supposed to have been erected by Sir Thomas Browne on the occasion of his reception of Charles II, in that city. Here he is said to have written, if not the 'Religio Medici,' at least his 'Vulgar Errors,' 'Urn Burial,' 'Garden of Cyrus,' and other works. It was in 1671 that Charles II knighted him at Norwich. He died in 1682, at the age of 77, and was buried in the church of S. Peter Mancroft, where a short and unpretending Latin inscription on a mural tablet, records his memory.

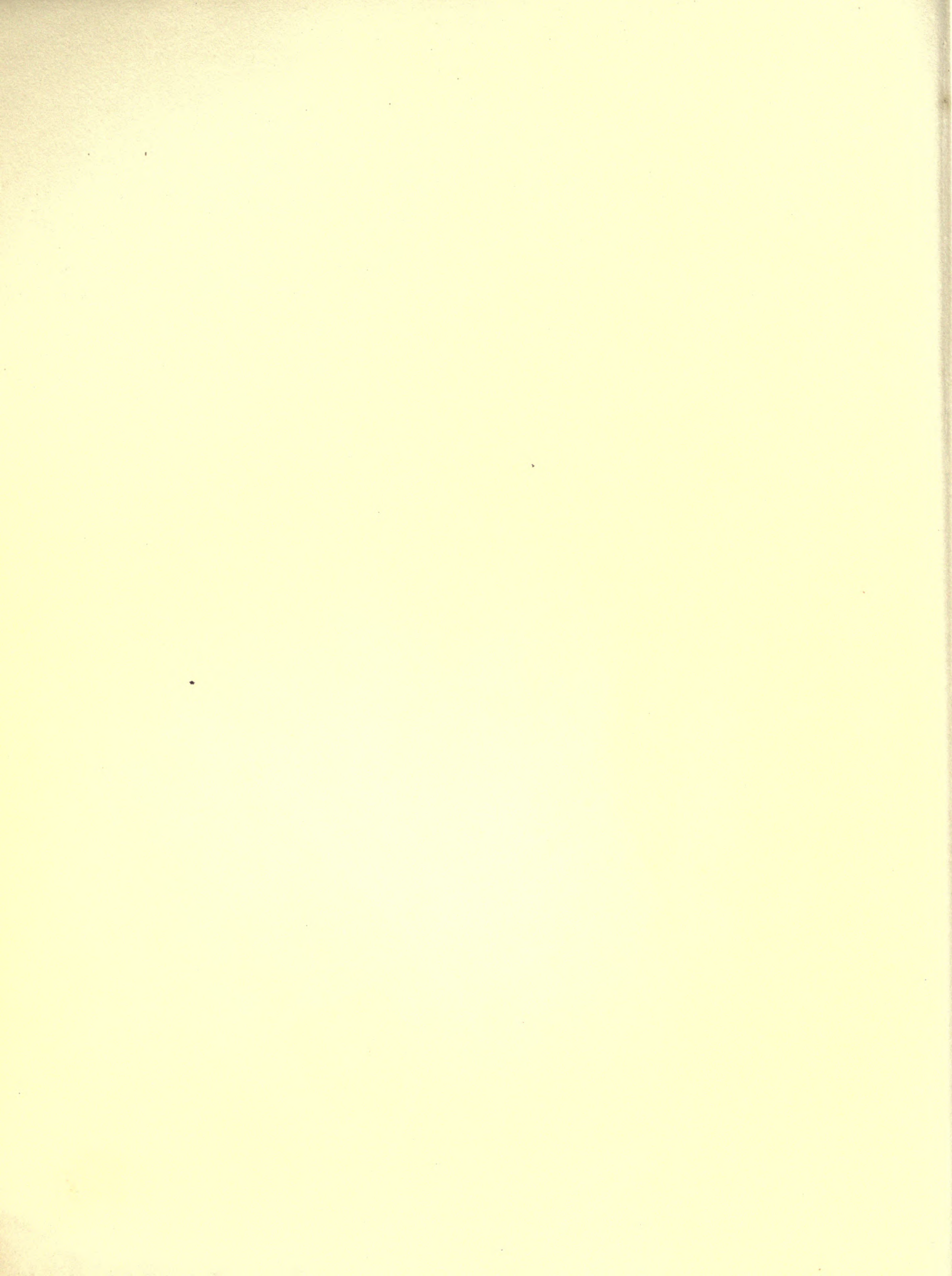




Chimney Piece in Sir Thomas Browne's house. Norwich.  
Taken down about ten years since.

E. Luscombe.  
1861.









XXII. The Stranger's Hall, Back Entrance, Norwich. (*Mrs. Luscombe.*) This building, which was formerly a palace of the old Dukes of Norfolk, is situated in the parish of S. John's Maddermarket, in the city of Norwich. The name of this parish is derived from the sale of madder, which is extensively used as a dye in the manufactures of Norwich. The house is now used partly as the residence of a Roman catholic priest, and partly as the warehouse of an upholsterer.





The Strangers' Hall. Back Entrance.

St John's Maddermarket. Norwich -

E. Luscombe.









XXIII. Wilby Church, Northamptonshire. (*C. Beazley, Esq.*) This church is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The tower is at the west end, and is surmounted by an octagonal lantern and spire of third-pointed work, of somewhat singular and beautiful design. Wilby is situated not far from Wellingborough, where in the valley of the Nene the architects of the middle ages seem to have striven to compensate for the comparative tameness of the natural scenery by the extreme beauty of their village churches.









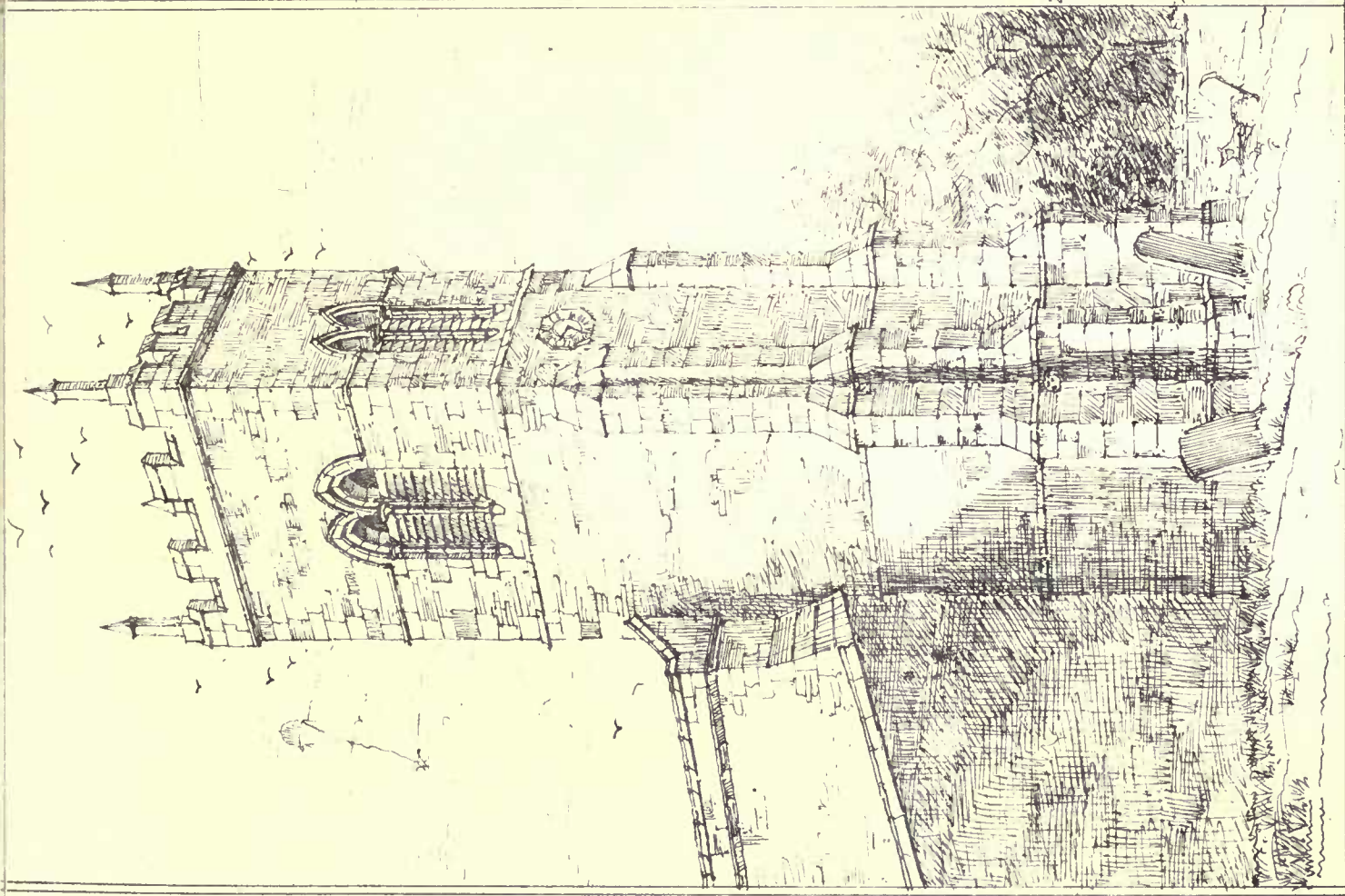




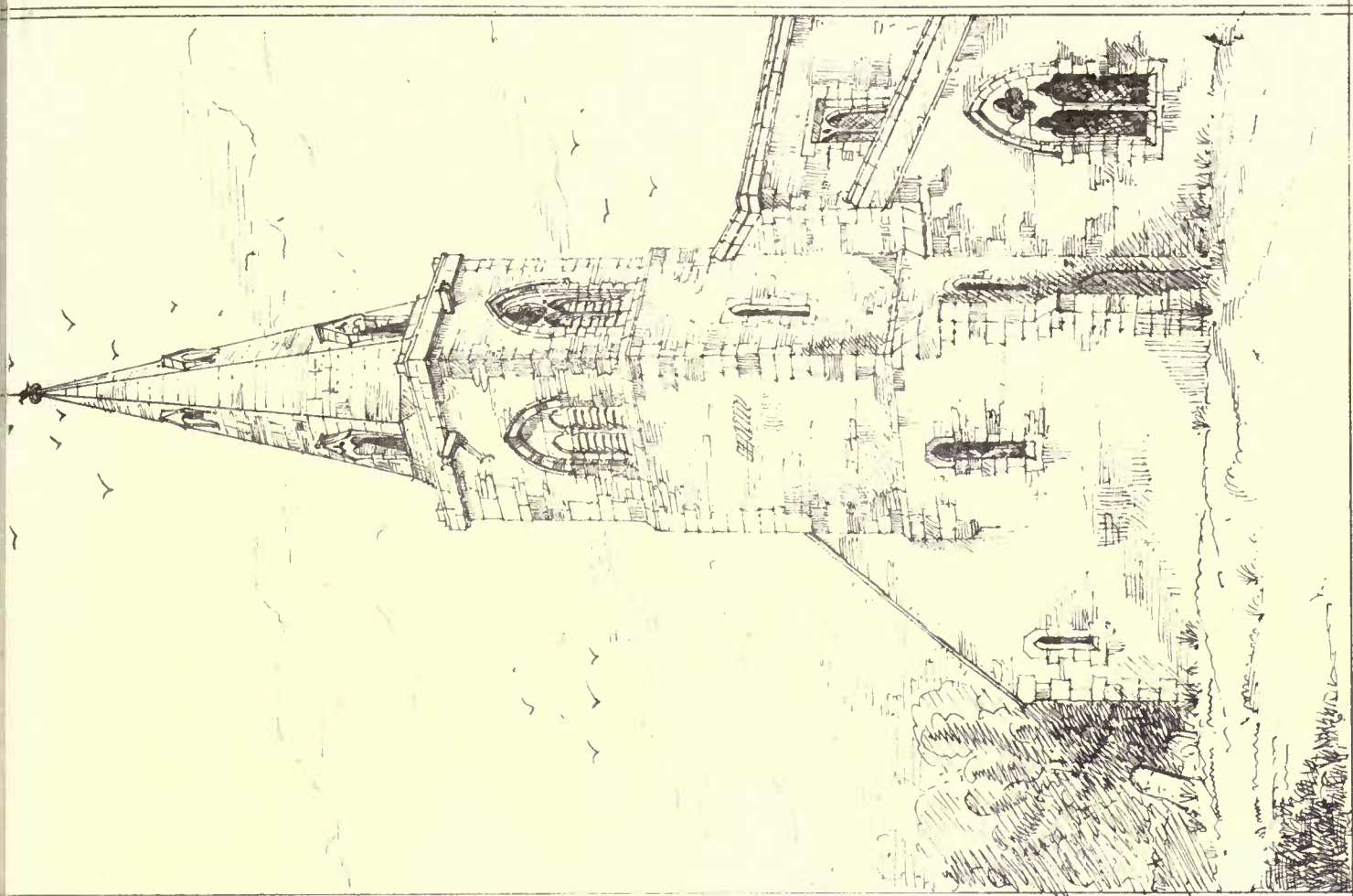


XXIV. *Ravensthorpe, and Grafton Under Wood Churches.* (*C. Beazley Esq.*) Two of the Northamptonshire churches are here delineated, from different parts of the county—everywhere so rich in ecclesiastical remains. 1. Ravensthorpe lies about seven miles north of Northampton, towards the high land of Naseby. The church is dedicated to S. Dionysius. The tower is early second-pointed work. 2. Grafton Underwood lies a little north of Kettering, near the princely domains of the Duke of Buccleuch, at Boughton. The church is dedicated to S. James the Great. The tower is a beautiful example of early first-pointed work, but there are several later additions. No doubt the tower was built when Henry III began his reign, and Philip de Worcester held the lordship (1216). Simon de Drayton obtained leave to enclose and convert into a park, a wood in this parish, in Edward III's reign, from which it derives the addition of Underwood to its name.





ST. LAWRENCE'S CHURCH, NORTHANTS. The Tower from the NW. G. H. G. G. G.



GRAFTON VILDERWOOD, NORTHANTS. The Tower from the SE. G. H. G. G.





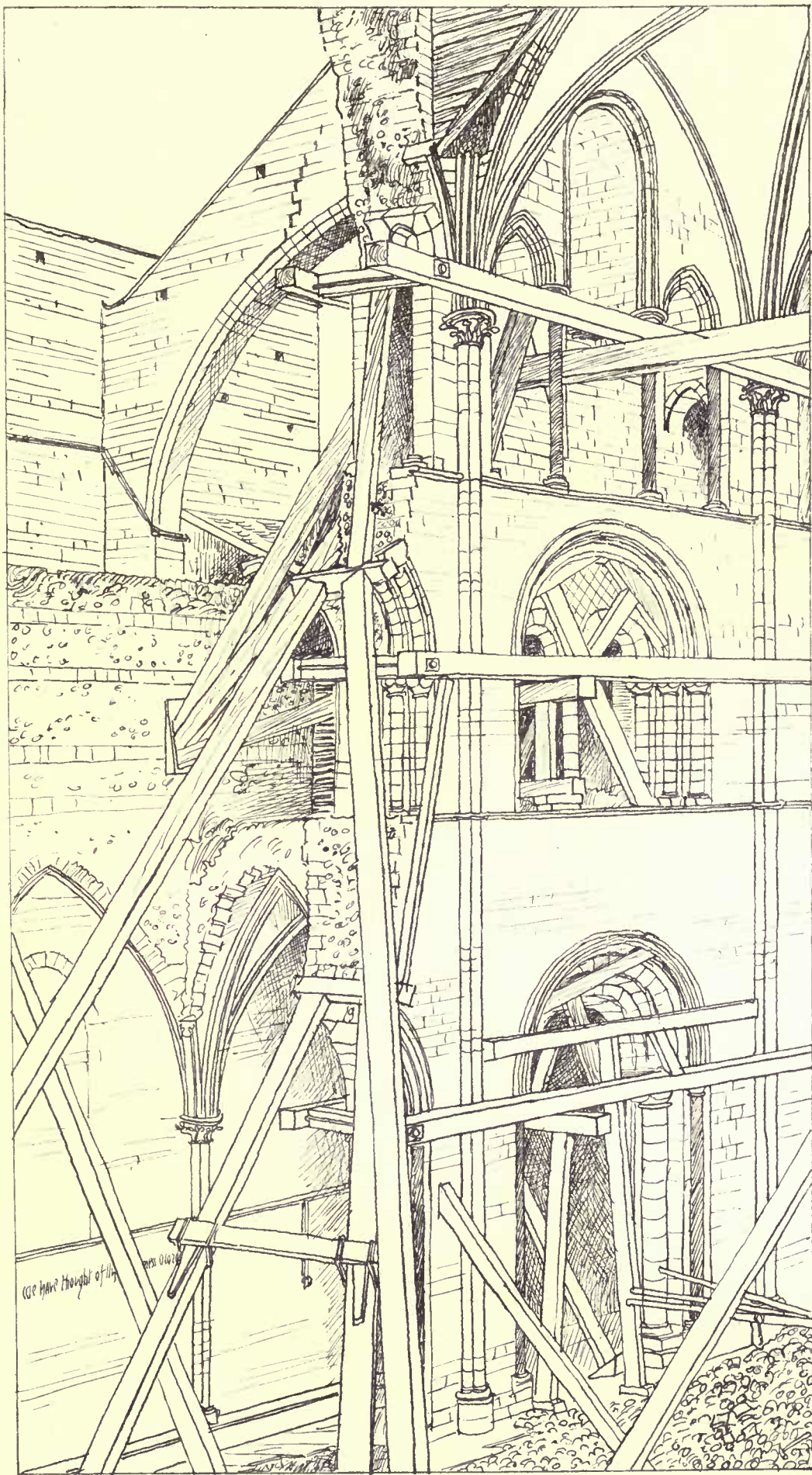






XXV. Part of the Nave of Chichester Cathedral, 1861. (*Gilbert Scott, Esq., Junior*) This sketch shows that part of the nave on its S. side, which used to abut upon the piers of the central tower. It shows also a portion of the ruins, which the fall of the tower, in 1861, has caused, and the shoring which it has been necessary to erect to keep the surrounding parts secure. This part of the church is in the main of Norman date, but was re-cased in early English work after the fire in 1187. The triforium retains its old character, but the vaulting is Bishop Seffrid's work (1187—1204), as also the clerestory, on the interior face, and the front order of the pier arches with its shafts of Purbeck marble. The other orders of these arches are of the original date.





A View in Chichester Cathedral. October, 1861.

G. Scott Junr.











XXVI. *S. Mary's, Funtington, Sussex.* (*Miss Helen Douglas.*) This church, about five miles north-west of Chichester, was almost entirely rebuilt in 1859, under the superintendence of Mr. Ferrey.

Funtington is situated in the rape of Chichester, and the ancient demesne is held by Lord Fitz-Hardinge, of Berkeley Castle. The benefice is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the dean and chapter of Chichester. The tythes formerly formed part of the revenues of the college of Bosham.





St. Mary's, Tunbridge Wells, Sussex. June 1861.







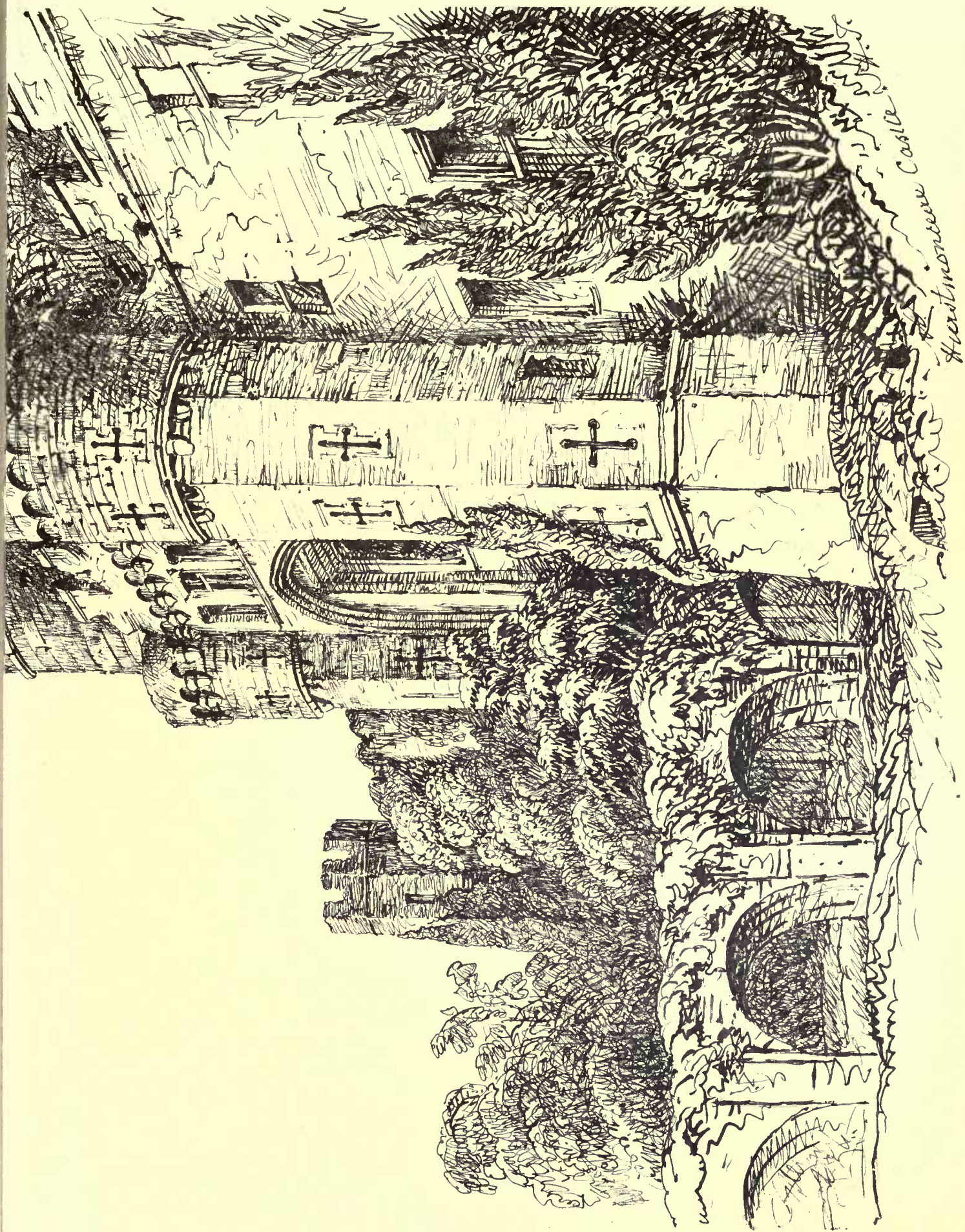




XXVII. *Hurstmonceux Castle, Sussex. (Miss Tayleur.)* This fortress appears to have been built about 1440, by Sir Roger de Fiennes, Treasurer to Henry VI. It is one of the earliest, as well as one of the most beautiful brick-built castles in England. When entire, it must have had a magnificent appearance. The moat is dry, and the entrance is over the old drawbridge between two lofty embattled towers. The whole of the interior of this splendid building was taken down in 1777, but plans of it are still preserved. The towers by the gateway are 84 feet high, the north and south fronts were 206 feet, and the east and west 204 feet long.

Hurstmonceux Castle passed from the family of the Fiennes to the Lords Dacre, and subsequently, by marriage or purchase, to many different families. It is about three or four miles from Pevensey, on the Sussex coast.





Heratmonree Castle





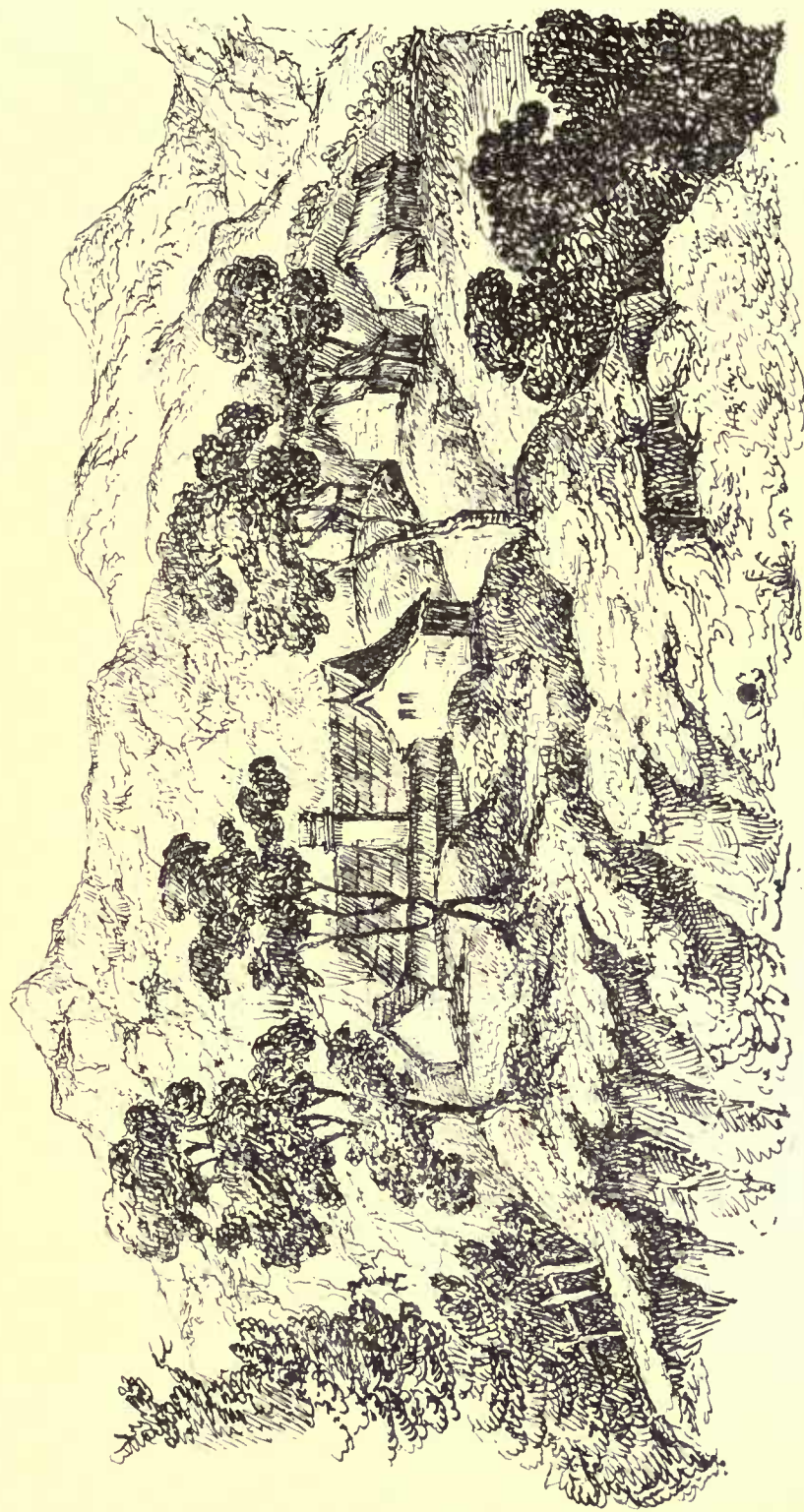






XXVIII. Bowden, Berrynarbor, Devonshire. (*Mrs. Ann Tyrell.*) On the north coast of Devonshire, not far from Ilfracombe, amidst the most picturesque scenery, lies the village of Berrynarbor. The accompanying sketch represents a farm house in that parish, called Bowden, celebrated as the birthplace of John Jewel, (A. D. 1522) afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, and author of the "Apology of the Church of England," which so delighted Queen Elizabeth that she commanded it to be read in every church within the kingdom, and it is still sometimes found in company with Fox's Book of Martyrs, chained to a desk in our old village churches. 'Jewel,' says old Fuller, 'was his name, and precious were his virtues.' His family had dwelt at Bowden for many generations. It is now a poor farm house, and there are no other memorials of the Bishop about the place.





Bowden . Berrynarbor . Devon .  
the Birthplace of Bishop Jewel .











XXIX. Salcombe Castle, South Devon. (*Mrs. Luscombe.*) The battered stones of this picturesque ruin tell a tale of the Civil War. The castle had been repaired at the commencement of the Rebellion, and placed under the command of Sir Edmund Fortescue, when in 1645 it was invested by Col. Weldon, the Parliamentary governor of Plymouth. After Weldon's arrival the retired inlet of Salcombe was a scene of incessant uproar. For a period of four months the batteries thundered from each bank of the river, but at the end of that time the garrison capitulated. Sir E. Fortescue was allowed to march out with the honours of war to his mansion, Fallapit Ho, where the key of Salcombe Castle is preserved to this day. The inlet of the Sea on which this ruin stands runs up between the bold headlands, Prawle Point, and Bolt Head, which are such conspicuous features in the magnificent coast scenery of southern Devonshire.





Salcombe Castle —  
South Devon. E. Luscombe











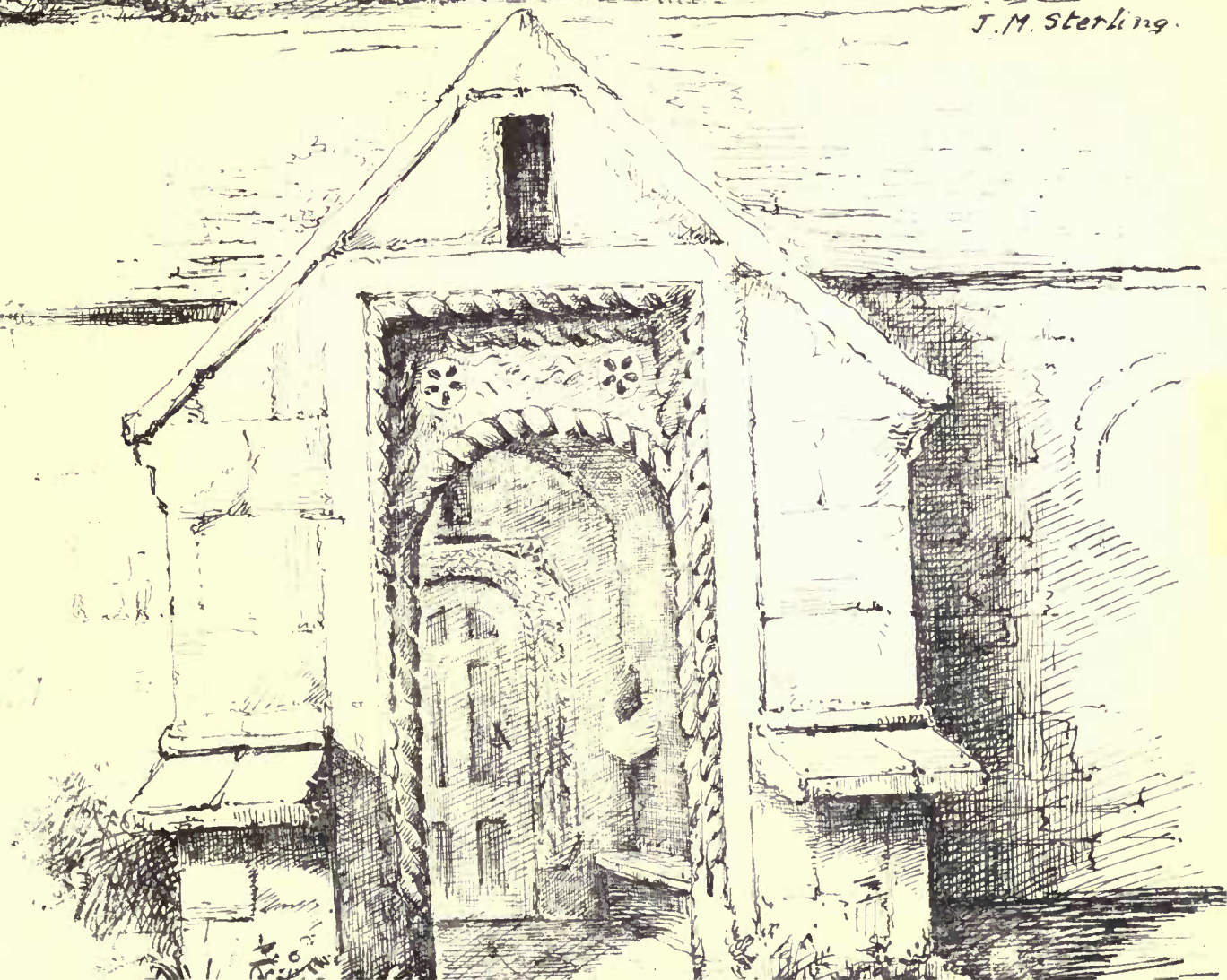
XXX. Mabe Church, Cornwall. (*Miss Stirling.*) Mabe is situated about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles northwest of Penryn. It was formerly appropriated to the rich college of Glaseney. The date 1267 is on the vessels used for holy communion, and is supposed to be the date of the porch and the original church. The new perpendicular church, it is thought, must have been added about 200 years later. Mab or Mabe is Cornish for *a son*, and is supposed to have reference to "Milorus, son of a king or duke of Cornwall, who lies buried in Milor church-yard, and who was lord of the place, or had some jurisdiction over it, as Milor church hath at this day in spirituals over Mabe, to which it is considered as annexed." There are important granite quarries in this parish.

*History of Cornwall.*





J. M. Sterling.













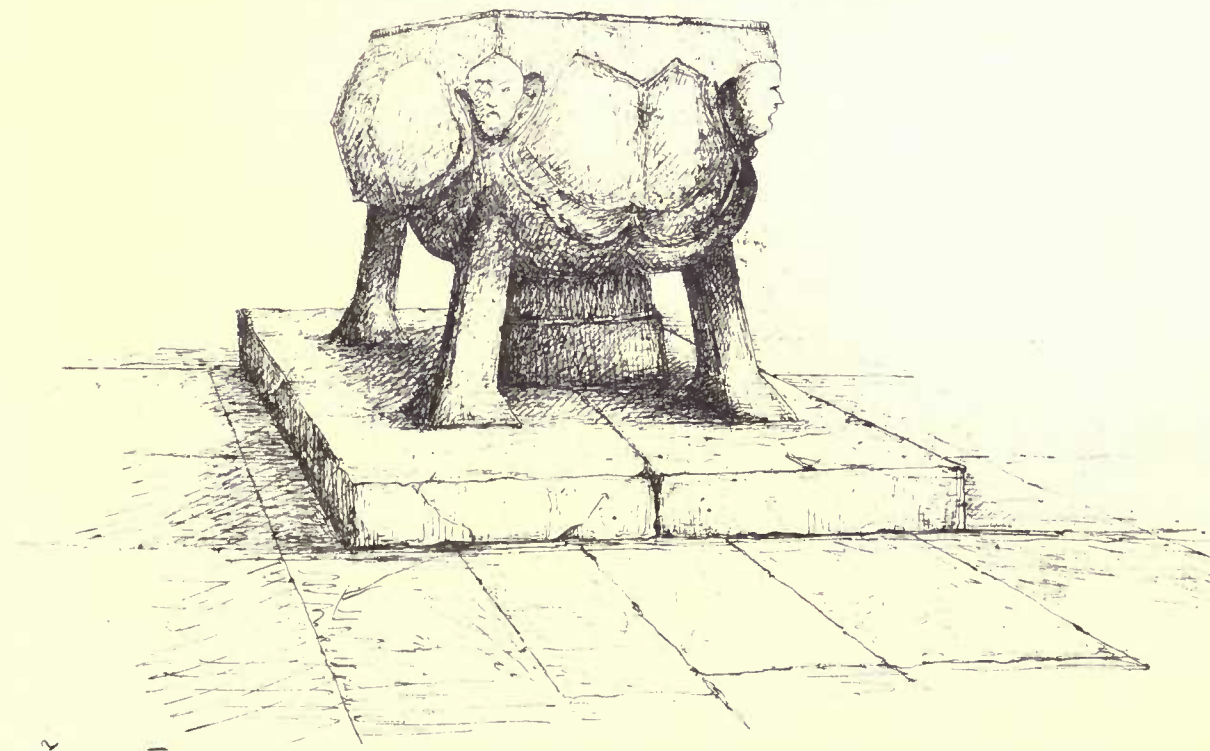
XXXI. *The Keigwin Arms, Mousehole, Cornwall. (Miss Bowles.)* On the shore, near Penzance, towards the Land's End, lies the village of Mousehole, prettily placed at the mouth of a coomb. Beyond the pier is a curious house, the Keigwin Arms, formerly the residence of the Keigwins. John Keigwin assisted Lhuyd in his Cornish grammar, and was probably, the last person thoroughly acquainted with the old language. Here in 1595 when the Spaniards landed at Mousehole, lived Jenkin Keigwin, the squire of the place, whose death by a shot from one of the galleys, caused a panic among the inhabitants. The cannon ball is still preserved in the cottage opposite this inn. The walls of the house were originally four feet thick, and the timbers are *said* to have been grown in the submerged forest on Mount's Bay. Mousehole was anciently called *Porth Enys*, (*Enys*, an island) from a rocky island lying off the harbour, on which there was once a chapel. Its singular modern name is derived by some from a cavern on the shore, called the Mousehole; by others from the Cornish words Mouz-hel, the Maid's Brook.

*Tintagel*, on the north coast of Cornwall, is too well known to require any lengthy description. The church is most remarkable. It is almost the oldest in Cornwall, and contains remains of very early architecture. The headland of Tintagel, and the legends of King Arthur, give a peculiarly romantic interest to this parish. The church was given by Edward IV to the dean and chapter of Windsor. *Vid. Murray's Handbook of Cornwall.*





*The Keigian Arms  
Mousehole Cornwall.*







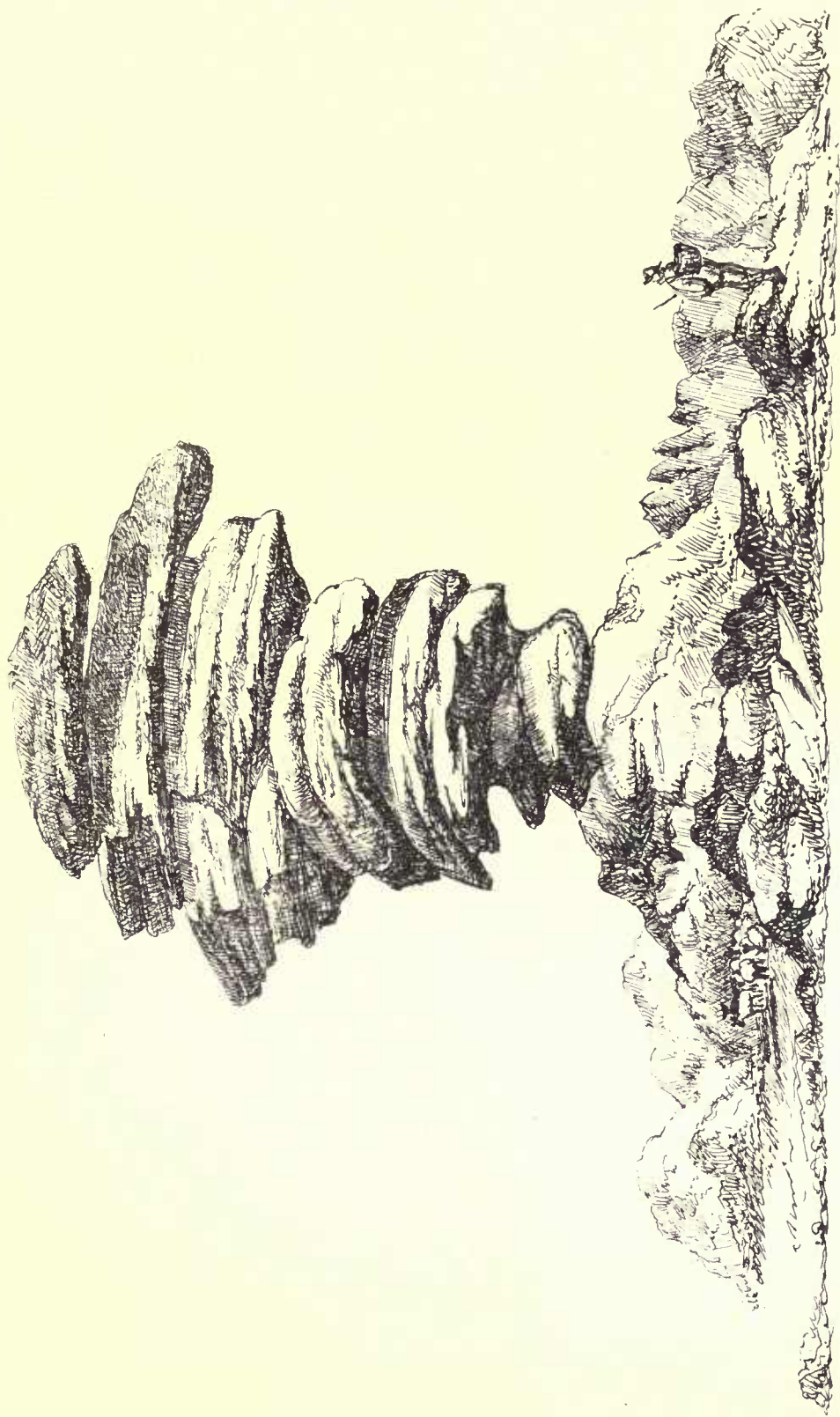






XXXII. Cheesewring, near Liskeard. Cornwall. (*Mrs. Ann Tyrrell.*) This remarkable object consists of tabular rocks of granite heaped one upon the other, after the manner of cheeses, to the height of nearly thirty feet, but has probably acquired its name from its supposed resemblance to the press employed in the preparation of cider, in squeezing out the liquor from the *cheese* or pounded apples. It derives its extraordinary appearance from the circumstance of the stones at the base being less than half the size of those they support, which are ten and twelve feet in diameter. Hence the shape of the pile is that of a huge fungus, with a stalk so slenderly proportioned for the weight of the head that the spectator will find it hard to divest himself of the idea of its instability. Borlase was of opinion that this wonderful rock had been worshipped as an idol, by the Druids; and it is certainly well calculated to impress the fancies of untutored men, and in early times must, indeed, have been a striking object when encompassed by a pathless moor, most desolate and lonely. Several rocky tors are situated in this neighbourhood. *Murray's Handbook to Devon and Cornwall.*





near Liskeard.  
Cornwall











XXXIII. Old Manor House, Little Welford, Warwickshire. (*Mrs. W. Haverfield.*) The Manor and Manor House are believed to have been in the possession of the Ingram family from the close of the 12th century. Some part of the existing building is even said to have been erected in the reign of King John; at any rate it is certain that the Ingrams were for some centuries Lords of the manor of Little Welford, and intermarried with the Cloptons, and other leading families of S. Warwickshire. The family ended in two maiden sisters, the last of whom died about 25 years ago. The manor then passed by will to the Severnes of Hereford, and thence by purchase to Sir George Philips, of Weston. A considerable part of the old house fell some years back, and the remainder is now divided into three tenements. The most interesting portion standing is the old Hall with buttery-hatch, and gallery. On the left hand of the gateway in the upper drawing is a rude projection, formed by an oven, in which Charles II is said to have been hid after the battle of Worcester, and sufficient doubt exists as to his route after leaving Long Marston—8 miles distant—to give some colour to the assertion. It was also reported that when repairs were made some years back, there were found I. O. U.'s given by the merry monarch as security for money lost at play while in concealment here.









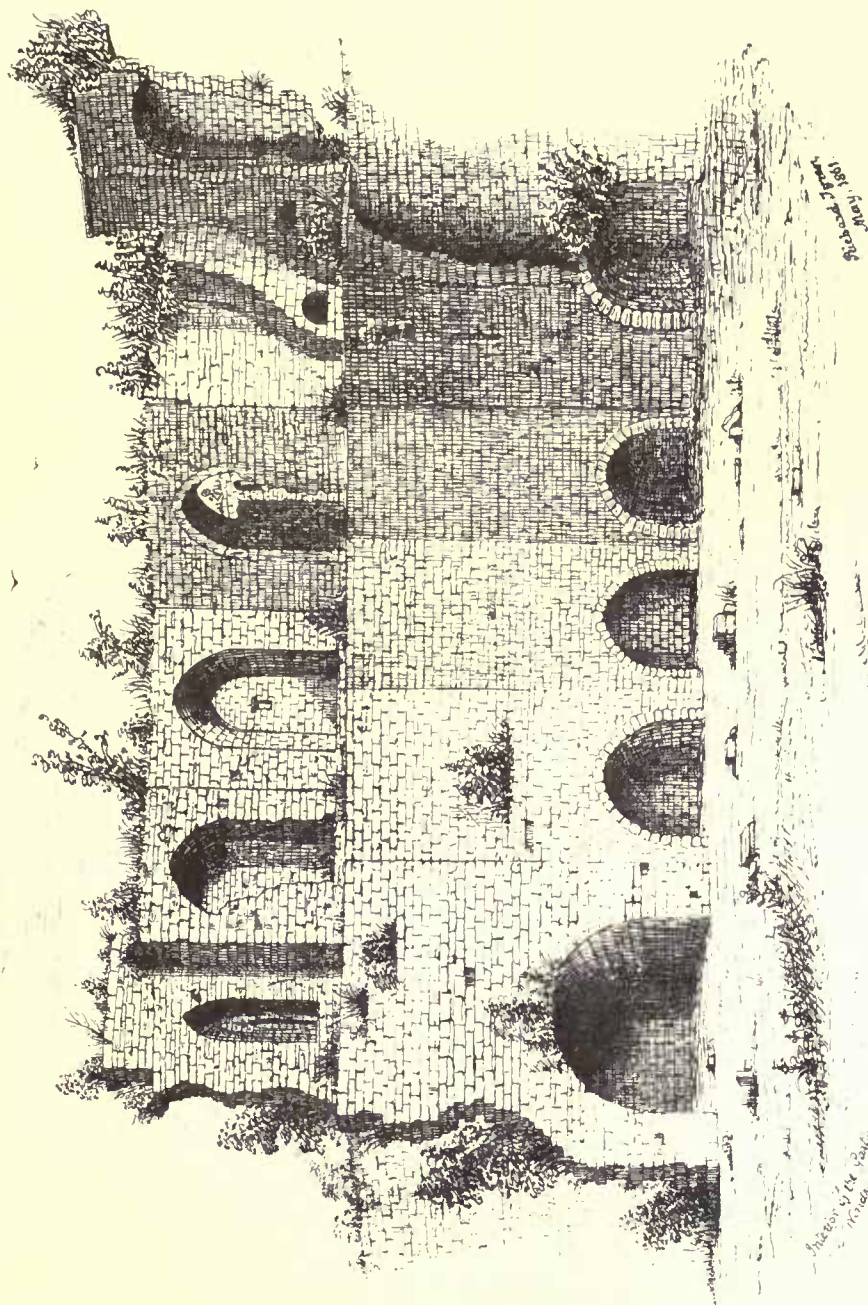






XXXIV. Garter Tower, Windsor Castle. (*R. Tyrer, Esq.*) The oldest remaining parts of Windsor Castle, are the Curfew and Garter Towers, which date from the reign of Henry III. The former of these is still in a tolerable state of preservation, though considerably disfigured by the addition of an ugly wooden box at the top, containing one of the castle clocks, from which it takes its present name of "Clock Tower." The Garter Tower, the interior of which is presented in the view, is in a complete state of ruin, most of the top having fallen into decay, so that it is little elevated above the walls that connect the two towers. It is however, intended to put it into complete restoration.





Interior of the Saltpetre Tower,  
Mexico City.









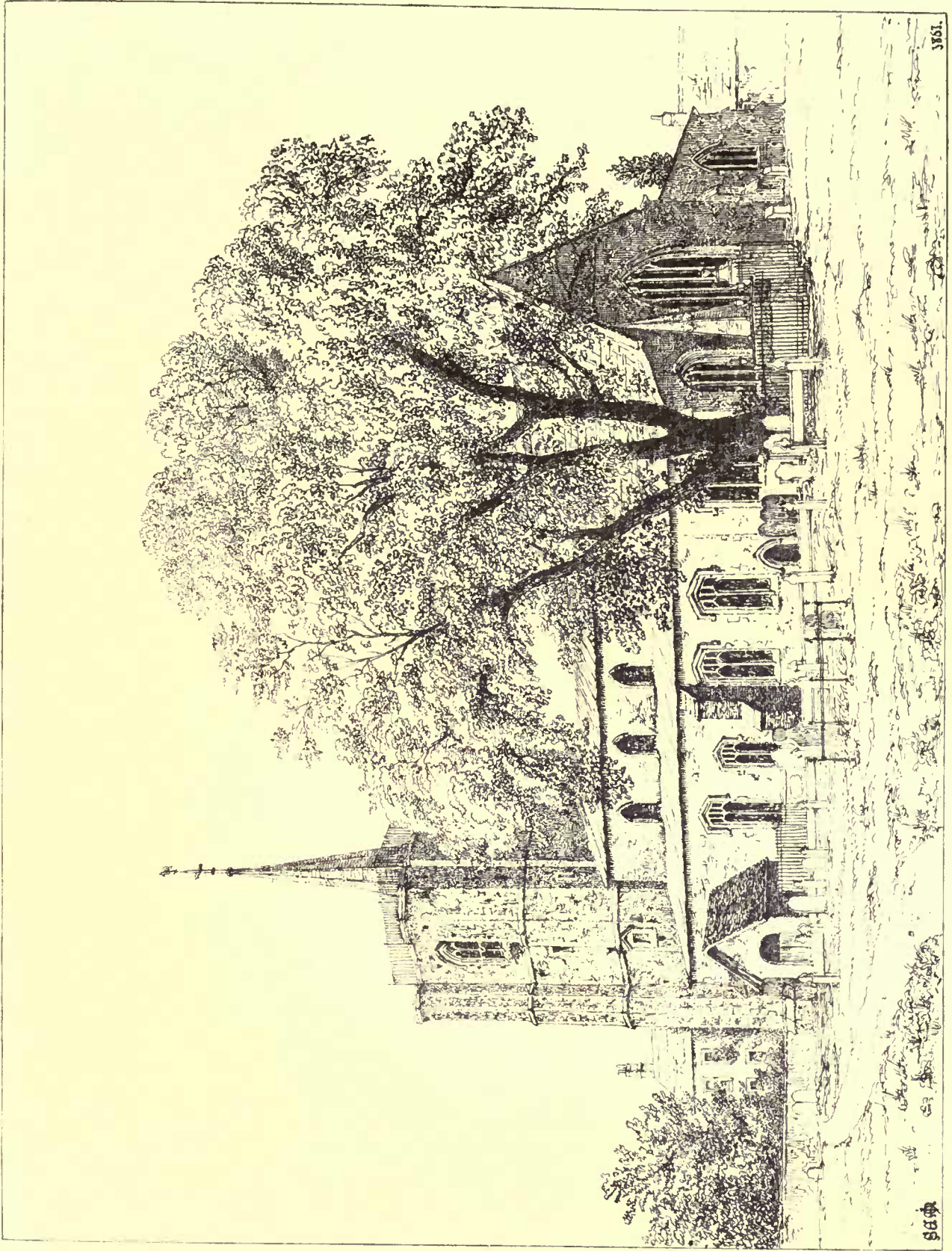


XXXV. Beaconsfield Church, Bucks. (*Rev. S. E. Major.*) The Obelisk in this churchyard covers the grave of Edmund Waller, the poet; and the large tree is planted within the railing around his tomb. It is a walnut tree, and is supposed to refer to the crest of the family, which is a walnut tree.

The mortal remains of Edmund Burke lie within the church, and his monument, a small oval slab of white marble, is affixed to the wall between the two windows situated between the porch and the buttress.

Both Waller and Burke owned property, and resided for some portion of their lives in the immediate neighbourhood of Beaconsfield.





Beaconsfield Church, Bucks \*





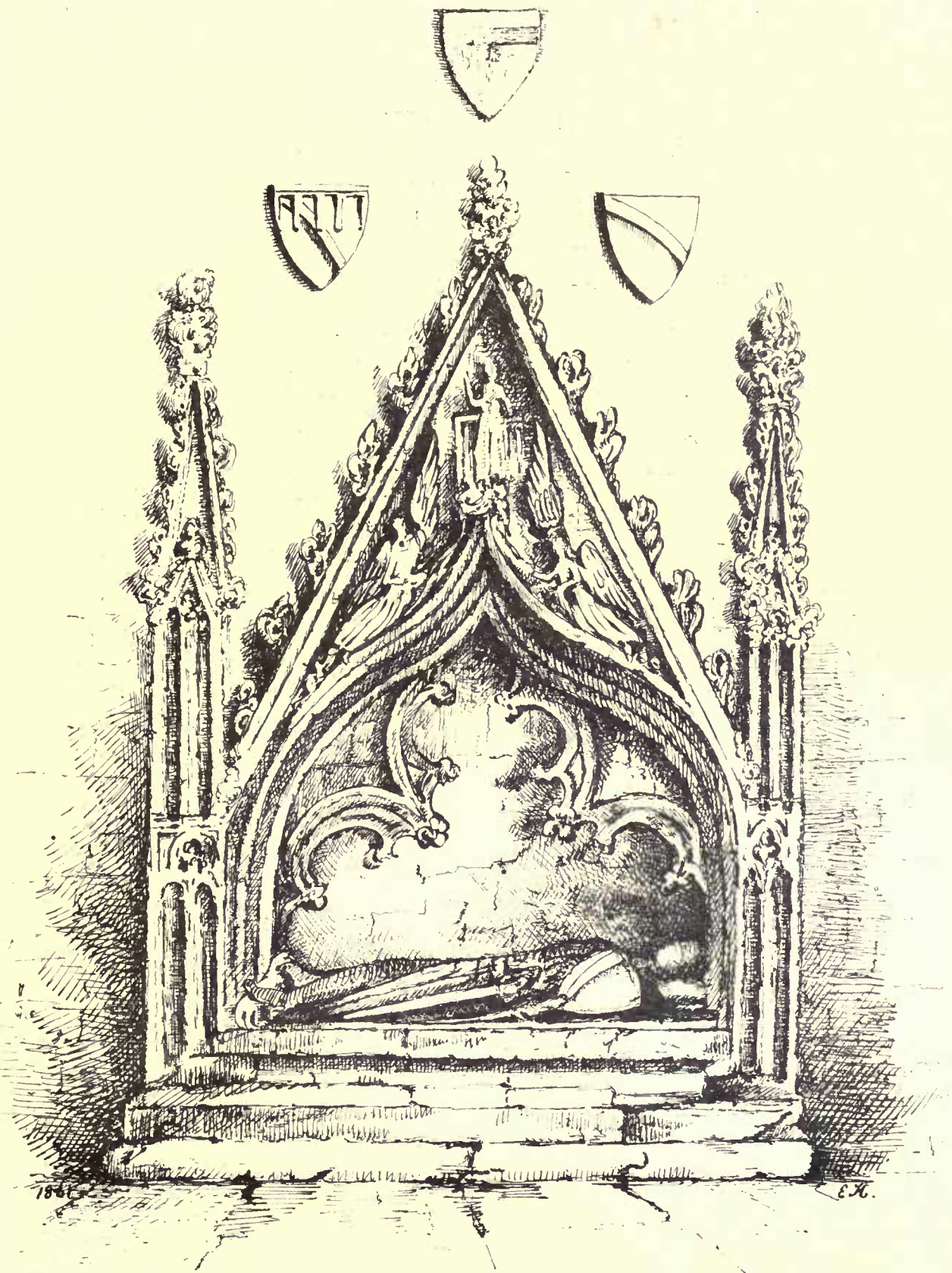






XXXVI. Bainton Church, near Driffeld, Yorkshire. (*Miss Kemp.*) This recessed altar tomb, in the south wall of Bainton church, is the tomb of Sir Peter De Mauley, crusader, who died in the reign of Henry III, and whose knightly family were long seated in the parish, and held the manor of the seignory of Holderness.





1846  
Recessed Altar Tomb, Bainton Church.











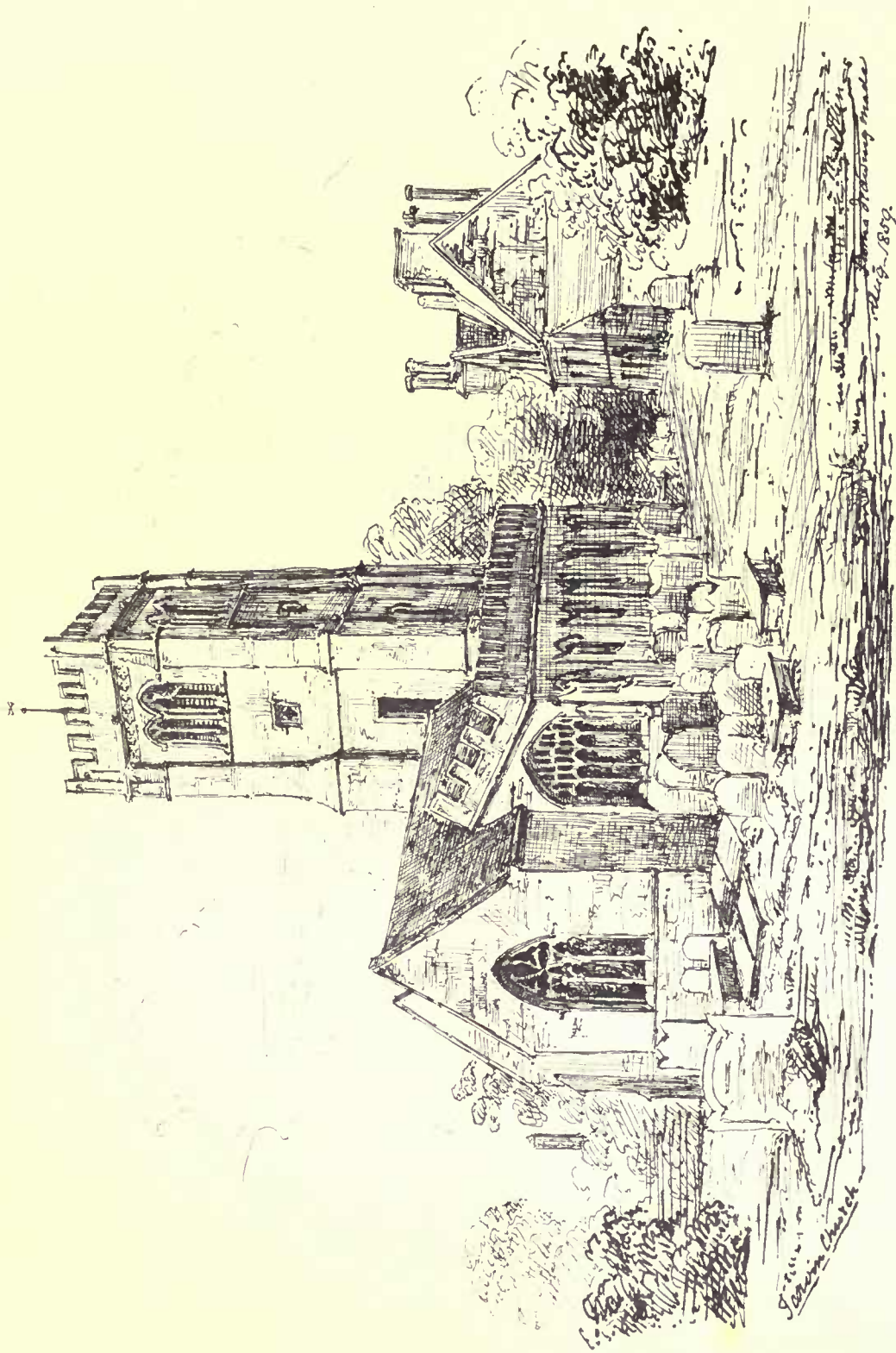
XXXVII. Tarvin Church, Cheshire. (*Miss Allen.*) The tower of this church is a fine specimen of the late perpendicular style.

Tarvin was, for some time, one of the Parliamentary garrisons during the Civil War, and was the only garrison in Cheshire, except Nantwich, which was not abandoned on the reported approach of the King in May, 1645. We find many notices in Burghall's "Providence Improved," of the frequent skirmishes, that took place between the soldiers of the Chester and Tarvin garrisons.

The Archdeacon of Westmoreland (R. W. Evans) was formerly vicar of Tarvin.

On the north side of the church is an old Grammar School, where the first Lord Hill was educated.





St. Martin Church  
in the village of St. Martin  
near the station made  
Aug. 1899





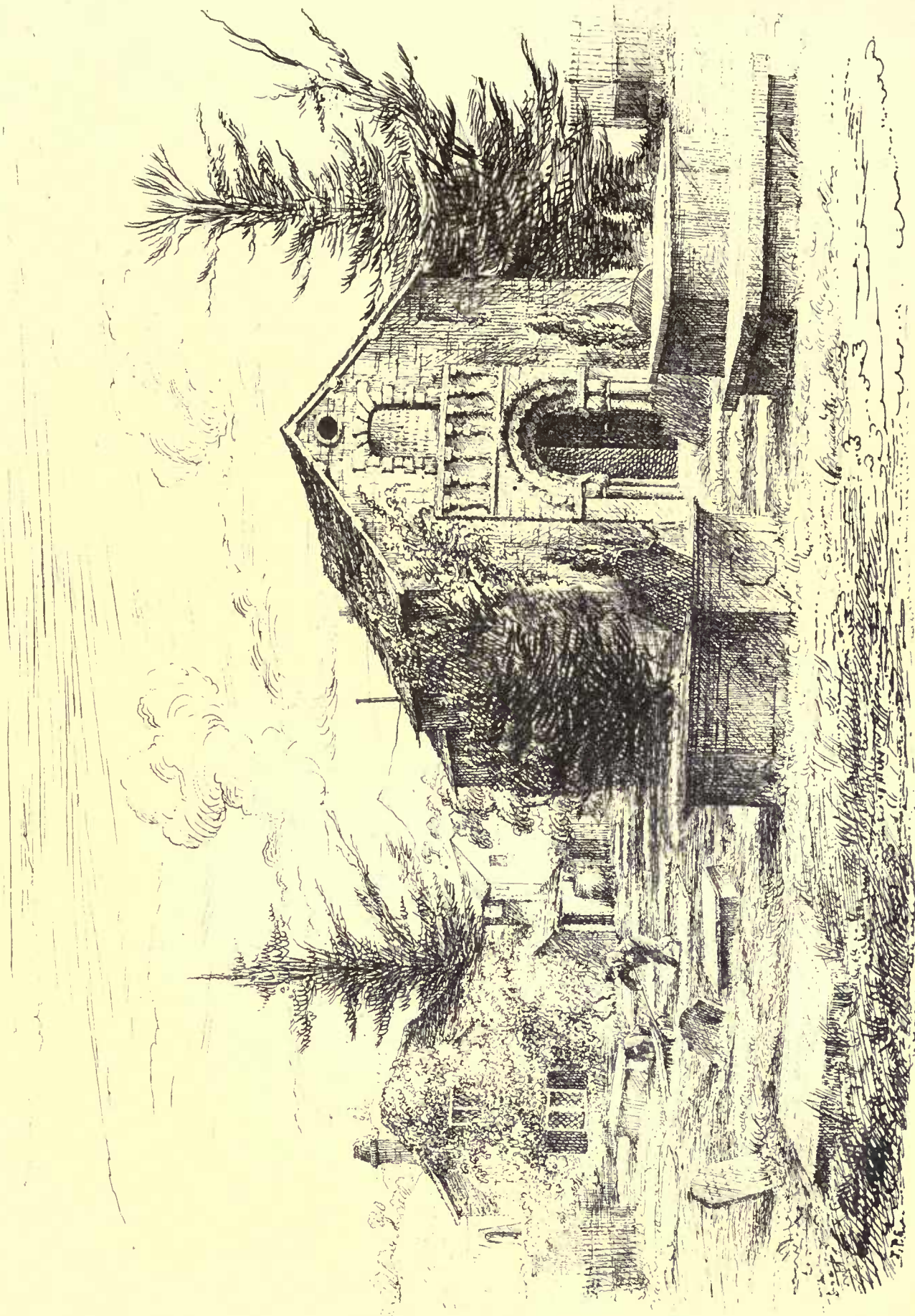






XXXVIII. School House, Prestbury Churchyard, Cheshire. (*J. P. Swanwick, Esq.*) This ancient chapel is said to have been built by the abbots of Werburgh, in the reign of Richard I, towards the close of the 12th century. It is dedicated to S. Peter.





School-house Prestbury Churchyard. Cheshire.











XXXIX. Tomb in Astbury Church-yard, Cheshire. (*J. P. Swanwick, Esq.*) This is a fine specimen of the decorative monumental architecture of the 14th century. It is a tomb of the family of the Venables, of Newbold Astbury, erroneously ascribed to the family of Brereton of Brereton.











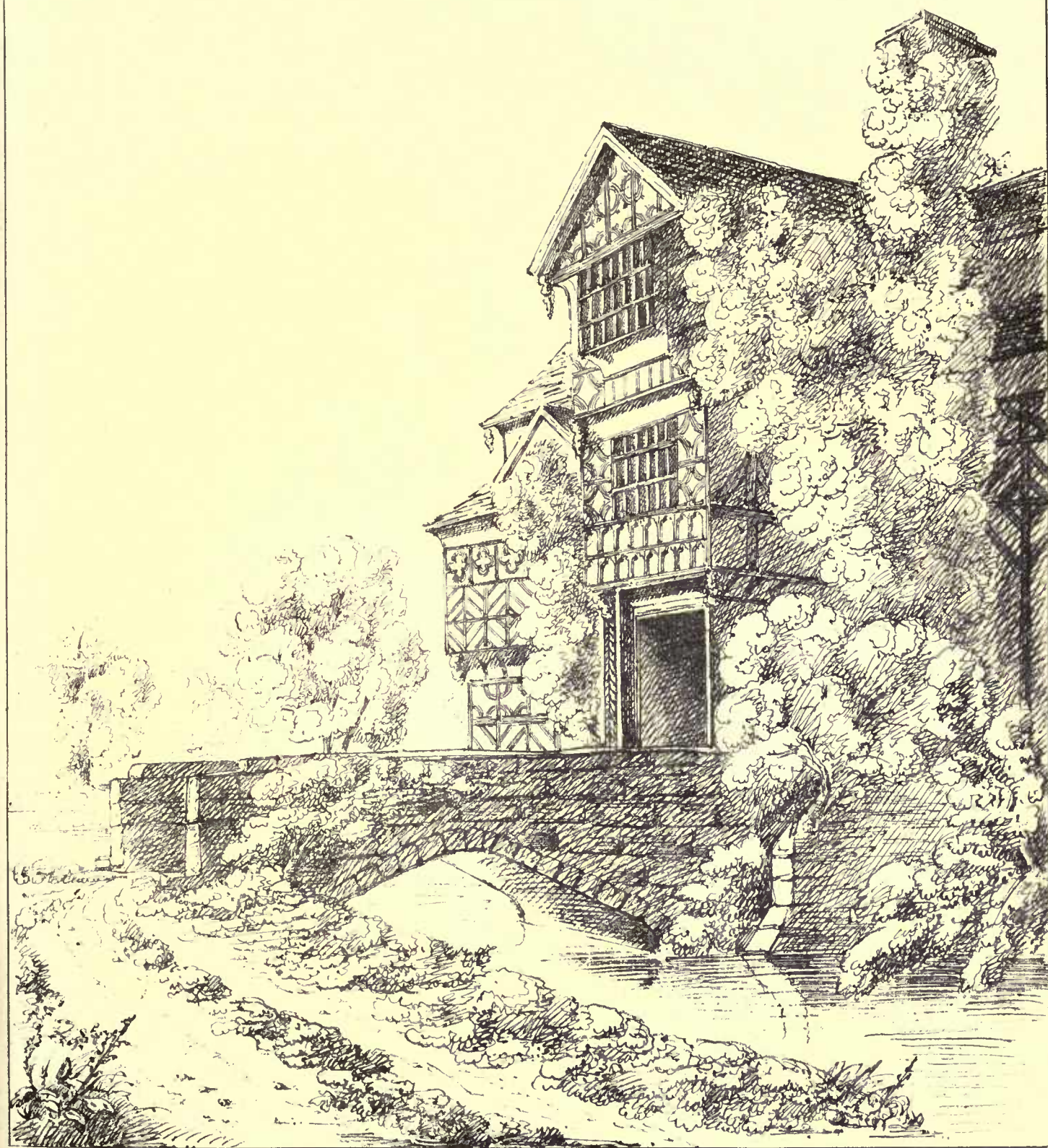




XL. Old Moreton Hall. (*Mrs. F. Wilbraham.*) Little Moreton Hall is situated near the road from Congleton to Newcastle, within a square moat inclosing about a statute acre. Three sides only of the building are standing. The entrance is over a bridge from the south side, from whence the portal of an ancient gateway admits to the court. The materials of the house are timber, wicker-work, and plaister, the timber being, as usual, disposed in squares, filled up, principally, with quatrefoils or other patterns.

Over the upper windows of the principal apartment on the north side of the court, are the following inscriptions: "God is al in al thing," "This windows where made by William Moreton, in the yeare of oure Lorde MDLIX." *Ormerod's History of Cheshire.*





Old Moreton Hall











XLI. Churchyard Cross, Gosforth, Cumberland. (*Rev. J. Puckle.*) This very primitive relic has some ornamentation towards the base, whose remains resemble the crosses at Iona; but the leaves in the upper limb, where it is less injured, and especially the capital, indicate Norman times. It would be interesting to know if there is any other English example of such a cross, of the Greek type. It is a rare instance of having apparently escaped all ravages but that of weather; and seems well able still to hold its ancient place. The church, like most in these districts, has had any reliable marks of its original character built or repaired away. The village of Gosforth is on the Cumberland coast, about four miles distant from the magnificent scenery of Wastwater.





Primitive Church & Yard Cross;  
Gosforth, Cumberland. —











XLII. Ragland Castle (*Mrs. Luscombe.*) The part of Monmouthshire which lies east of the Usk is very rich in remains of feudal castles. One of the grandest is Ragland Castle, the ancestral seat of the Dukes of Beaufort, situated near the village of Ragland, on a gentle elevation on the right of the road leading from Chepstow to Abergavenny. The different parts of the building present specimens of the styles that prevailed from the time of Henry V to the early part of the 17th century. After the battle of Naseby, in 1645, Charles I took refuge in Ragland Castle for two months; and this was the last castle in England that defied the power of Cromwell. The farmers of the neighbourhood for a century afterwards used this noble structure as a quarry. Enough however remains to convey an idea of its olden grandeur.





Window in the Court of Ragland Castle  
 Monmouthshire.  
 Sketches 1847.

E. Lascombe.











XLIII. Round Tower at Clondalkin. (*Mrs. Luscombe.*) "In the village of Clondalkin, at a distance of about 4 miles from Dublin, stands one of the most perfectly preserved of the Round Towers of Ireland. Its height is about 84 feet. The doorway, which is approached by a flight of stone steps, comparatively modern, is square-headed, and perfectly plain, as are also the windows and other apertures. Some years ago, a gentleman of the neighbourhood caused this tower to be repaired, upon which occasion floors were added, and placed in their ancient position. Access may be had from story to story by the aid of fixed ladders, so that a visitor has an opportunity for observation not frequently to be met with. It should be observed that the projection at the base is not found in any other instance, and that it may possibly be an afterwork. The tower of Clondalkin is unusually low, and its roof, which does not appear to be original, is wanting in that degree of lightness and elegance observable in many." *Wakeman's Irish Antiquities.*

It may be well to add the learned Dr. Petrie's conclusions as to the history of these Round Towers, of which it is hoped that some other examples will be given in future volumes of the *Ilam Anastatic Society.*

1. That they are of christian and ecclesiastical origin, erected between the 5th and 13th centuries.

2. That they were designed to answer a twofold use—as belfries and as places of strength, in which sacred relics and other valuables were deposited, and into which the ecclesiastics could retire, in cases of sudden attack.

3. That they were probably also used as beacons and watch-towers.





Round Tower  
Clondalkin. Near Dublin. E.S.









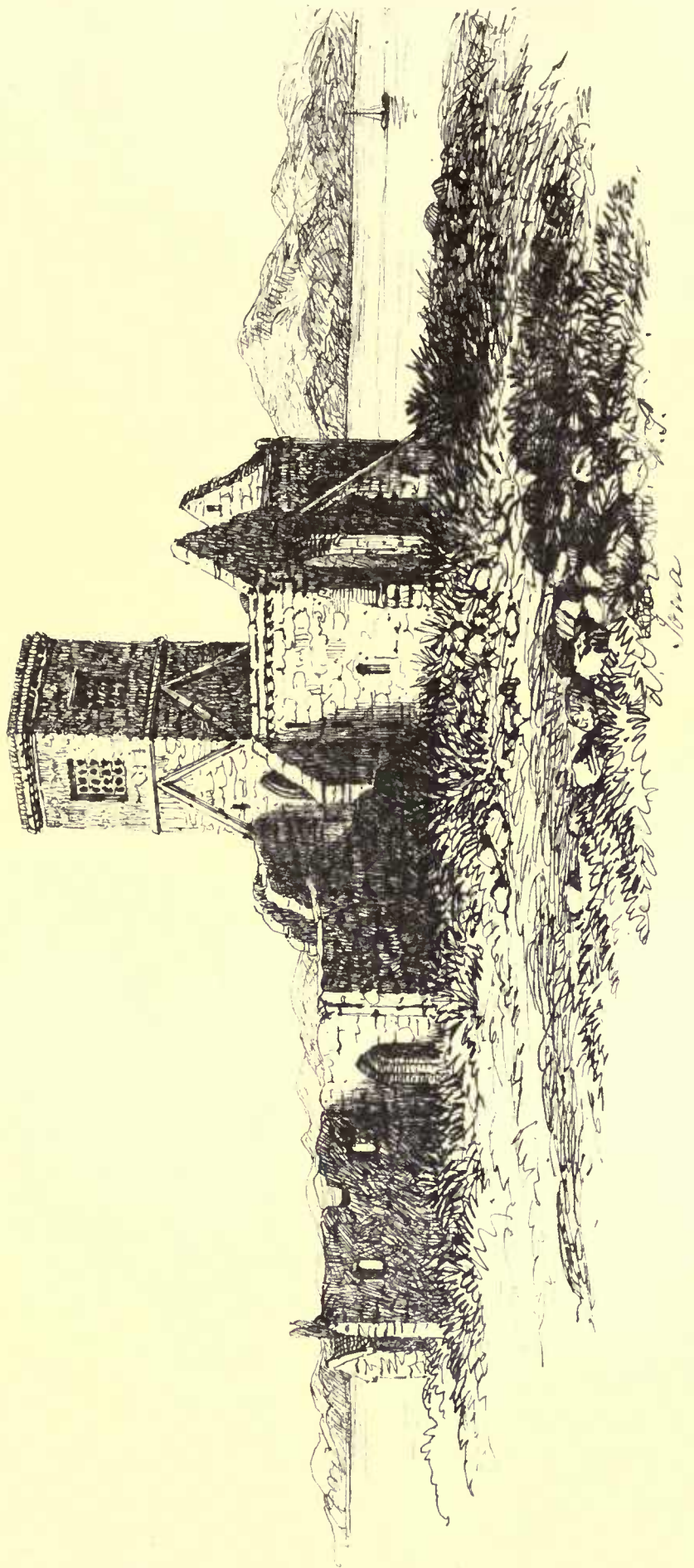


XLIV. Ruins at Iona, N. H. (*Miss Tayleur.*) Few spots can be more interesting to the Christian traveller, than the lonely island of Iona, or Icolmkill, off the western coast of Scotland. Its length is 3 miles, and at its widest part it is about a mile in breadth. The surface consists of moor, occasionally varied by pastures, and traversed by a hilly range.

Times have changed since this secluded spot, more than 12 centuries ago, was a seat of learning, and the refuge of religious men in an age of deep ignorance and superstition. The architectural remains are rude, and in a very ruinous state. Many tombs of Scottish and Irish kings may still be traced, and numerous curiously carved stones are found within the precincts of the monastic buildings. Before S. Columba's times, the Druids seem to have been established in the island, and these again were replaced by the Culdees.

In the year 1617 the island of Iona was annexed to the bishopric of Argyle by an ordinance of James VI.















XLV. *Dunblane Cathedral.* (*Miss Barton.*) This ancient cathedral city is situated about 6 miles N. from Stirling, on the left bank of the Allan. The town consists of a street of old-fashioned houses, and a few lanes. The cathedral, the choir of which (80 by 30 ft.) is now used as a Presbyterian parish church, stands on an eminence. Every part except the choir, is dilapidated. The nave is 130 by 58ft. The choir was repaired after the fashion of the times, in 1819, by the Earl of Kinnoul. A modern steeple, 128 feet high, has been erected—Archbishop Leighton held for a time the see of Dunblane.





Dunblane Cathedral.

M. J. R.





# List of Plates.

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### Diocese of Lichfield :

- I. THE RED CASTLE, HAWKSTONE, SALOP.
- II. FIRE-PLACE, MORETON CORBET.
- III. TOMBS of TALBOTS, WHITCHURCH.
- IV. HIGH ERCALL CHURCH.
- V. REPTON PRIORY, DERBYSHIRE.
- VI. CHURCHES of THORPE and BALLIDON.
- VII. DOORWAY, BRADBOURNE CHURCH.

### Lincoln :

- VIII. LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.
- IX. PRIORY CHAPEL, STAMFORD.

### Salisbury :

- X. BEMERTON CHURCH.

### Hereford :

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- XXV. RUINS of the CATHEDRAL. Oct. 1861.  
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- XXVIII. BOWDEN, BERRYNARBOR, DEVON.  
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S. Andrews :

- XLV. DUNBLANE CATHEDRAL.



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